

YUKON TERRITORY

CITY OF

DAWSON

(Illustrated)



"On board St. Clifford Sifton"

Near Minto, Yukon, Oct 5-1901.

That "every hour of your life
may be rich with love and
every moment jeweled with a
joy," is the sincere hope of
your friend:

A. J. Allen



STEAMSHIP "HUMBOLDT" IN WRANGEL NARROWS.

FC4047
ALLEN

DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY,

The Golden City in the Land
of the Midnight Sun.

The Mining and Commercial
Metropolis of the Far North.

*Phenomenal Progress, Incomparable Industries and Inestimable Resources.
A Glance at Her History, a Review of Her Commerce and
Business Enterprises With Illustrations of the City
and Some of Nature's Grandest Perspectives.*

EDITED AND COMPILED BY A. S. ALLEN.

Published by the American Journal of Industry, Dawson, Yukon Territory, October, 1901.

PRESS OF KLONDIKE DAILY NUGGET, DAWSON, Y. T.

PRICE \$5.00.

MODERN HISTORY DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL MUSEUM
VICTORIA, B.C.



SCENE ON "WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE" NEAR SKAGWAY, ALASKA.

INTRODUCTION.

That a modern metropolitan city, whose inhabitants enjoy every element of the refinements of civilization—whose commerce and industries exceed in volume that of many cities founded a half century ago, whose site lies in the centre of a district covering countless millions in wealth and whose variation in temperature exceeds 160 degrees,—should spring into existence as if by magic above the 64th parallel of north latitude on the Western Hemisphere, is the astounding fact that we would emphasize through the medium of this volume. Dawson City, the peerless metropolis of the great Yukon, though far removed from other centres of industry and enterprise and yet in its infancy, promises a magnificent future and is destined to occupy a foremost position in the vanguard of the onward march of progress now dawning upon the Empire's great cities of North America.

As the continued and increased development of the mining industry in the Klondike progresses and tons upon tons of the precious metal are wrested from the hidden depths of nature's frozen storehouse, so will the magnitude and commercial importance of the city of Dawson continue to expand. The following pages, compiled from authentic sources, will tell the true unvarnished story of the country's greatness, which the accompanying illustrations will illumine in the silent but unerring language of the camera. A perusal of the exhaustive review of Dawson's representative business houses is invited, from which it is believed the reader will obtain a comprehensive understanding of the city's commerce, enterprises and industries and of their aggregate colossal magnitude. The golden city has been blighted by devastating fires, but her citizens—inspired with energy

born of enterprise and that indomitable spirit which spurred them to blaze their early trails across the trackless wastes of ice and snow—erected a newer city over the still glowing embers of the desolated waste. With the ceaseless movement of the infinite sands of time, great cities shall be builded in the fertile valleys of the mighty Yukon and the priceless heritage of this vast domain shall revert to the coming generations as an enduring, imperishable monument to the valiant architects of the Yukon's superstructure; those brave argonauts of pioneer days, those intrepid knights of iron will and nerves of steel, who with undaunted courage and resistless energy, scaled the frozen mountain heights and guided by the radiant star of hope, stemmed the tide of swirling cataracts to the golden bordered city, where they founded this matchless commonwealth.

HISTORICAL.

History accounts for only the last half-dozen decades of the Yukon. Though Alexander Mackenzie in 1780 descended the mighty river which bears his name, he did not dream or know of (except it may be through vague allusions of the Indians he came in contact with) another mighty river between himself and the Pacific ocean. Still later, when he made his renowned journey (1793) from the heart of the continent up the placid Peace river and across New Caledonia (now the Province of British Columbia) to the Pacific ocean he does not appear to have thought of the vast territory to the north of him drained by our great river. The Russian, Malakoff, who in 1838 entered its mouth and ascended it to its junction with the Koyukuk, knew nothing of the extent nor the direction of the river above him, and his successor, Zagoskin, who built Fort Nulato in 1843, was content as were his successors to confine their labors to about seven hundred miles of the river—thus ascending only about one hundred miles above Nulato. The name Yukon appears to have come from the term applied by the Indians around Nulato, "Yu-kon-sh," which simply means the "great water," or river.

Two years after the Russian Malakoff ascended what he called the Kwich-pak (pronounced Kwif pak), now the Yukon, a young Scotchman, Alexander Campbell, of the Hudson's Bay Company, was making his way

by arduous labor from the Mackenzie to the headwaters of the Yukon, on the Pelly branch, which he discovered and named in the summer of 1840, and in 1843 he descended this stream to its confluence with the stream he named the Lewis.

He made this journey of nearly a thousand miles (back and forth) in a birch-bark canoe accompanied by a half-breed interpreter, two French-Canadians and three Indians. The report of his adventures induced his company to establish a post near the mouth of the Pelly, which he named Fort Selkirk—a point familiar to travellers on the river. This fort was established in 1848, and was occupied until 1852. In 1850 it occurred to this intrepid traveller to descend the river and learn whether or not he was on the waters of the Colville river, which flows into the Arctic ocean in latitude 71 degrees, west longitude 151 degrees.

Let us glance back at the Mackenzie. In 1823 another Scotch clerk of the same company made an exploration of part of Peel river and the region around its confluence with the Mackenzie, which was followed up by the established of Fort Yukon, at the confluence of the Porcupine and Yukon, in 1847. These advances seem slow to us, but would the best of us have done any better under the conditions? Certainly not. There is not time to refer to the labor incident to

the transport of a trading outfit from London to Fort Yukon, covering beside the ocean voyage a journey of about 4,500 miles where tracking line and oar or paddle were the instruments of locomotion, except on the portages (many of them miles in length), over which the crew's backs were the resting places for the loads.

When we say that the outfits were often three years in transit, and the return of the furs the same, we convey some idea of the difficulties to be surmounted. Let not the reader think that any of us are pioneers in this region. Trading posts were established in the interior more than a century ago, when Canada contained only two or three towns, and the west coast was, it might be said, unknown. A story is told of a trader at one of these posts who did not learn of the battle of Waterloo until three years after it was fought, nevertheless took out his lingering flint lock and fired a salute in honor of the great victory.

It is hardly necessary to say that these early heroes cannot be considered as prospectors in the mining sense of the word, yet Campbell knew that there were "specks" of gold in the gravel at Selkirk, and in the early sixties the existence of gold was known on a stream tributary to the Yukon below the Porcupine, now known as Birch creek. This discovery appears to have been made in 1862

or '63 by the now Very Reverend Archdeacon McDonald, of Fort McPherson on Peel river, who labored for years among the Indians around Fort Yukon, and up as far as Fortymile.

The knowledge of his discovery was possessed by the people at Fort Yukon, soon after it was made, for in a letter to his father in Toronto a clerk at the fort writes under date of October 2, 1864, as follows: "I had some thoughts of digging gold here, but am not sure about it. I do not think it is in paying quantities at the fort, but if I could only get time to make an expedition up the Yukon, I expect we should find it in abundance, but I am always on the voyage or busy at the fort during the summer, and in the winter nothing can be done in the way of gold hunting. I think that next fall, after arriving from my trip down the Yukon, I shall be able to go up the river. There is a small river not far from here that the minister, the Reverend McDonald, saw so much gold on a year or two ago that he could have gathered it with a spoon. I have often wished to go but can never find time. Should I find gold in paying quantities I may turn gold digger, but this is merely a last resort when I can do no better."

Oh, ye miners of the Yukon! think of this young man on thirty or forty pounds (\$150-\$200) a year using such language. We know you will smile, and, well, -- ! ! --**; you know as a last resort.

As far as we know it can be truthfully said that the first man who thought of gold mining in the extreme north was Arthur Harper. This gentleman, who hailed from the County of Antrim, Ireland, came to America when he was 18 years of age, about the middle of this century. Mining excitement carried

him to the West coast, and he drifted about as the golden tide rose or fell until he reached the northern parts of British Columbia.

A study of maps then extant led him to think the extensive Mackenzie and Yukon water systems—heading as both of them did in known auriferous regions—must have gold in more of their systems than was then known, and he determined to test his theory. Associated with him on his venture were Frederick W. Hart, from the County of Antrim, Ireland; Samuel Wilkinson, an Englishman; George Finch, a Canadian, and Andrew Kanselar, a German.

These five men left Manson creek on the headwaters of Peace river, in September, 1872; proceeded down the Peace to a small stream called Half-way river, which they learned had its source near one of the tributaries of the Liard. Up Half-way river they worked their way in dug-out canoes until winter set in, when they continued with sleighs of their own make, reaching and continuing down Nelson river (the tributary of Liard referred to) to a point they deemed safe for canoe navigation, where a halt was called until the river opened. Dug-out canoes were made and early in May the journey down the Nelson was continued in them to the junction with the Liard. Here another was met whose name will go down the course of time associated with the Yukon, Leroy Napoleon (better known as Jack) McQuesten. An acquaintance which was begun in the mining fields of British Columbia was renewed, confidences exchanged, and to better enable them to proceed McQuesten gave them his boat and took their dug-out canoes. Here Wilkinson determined to try his luck on the Liard and left the original five. The

remainder continued down the Liard to the Mackenzie and down it to the Peel from which by a series of small streams tributary to both water systems, which have quite recently become known as part of the Edmonton route, they made their way to the Porcupine. It was thus by this route that the first real miners who ever entered the Yukon valley came and they were not two years doing it, either. On the Mackenzie they were joined by a Scotchman named Nicholson and an American named McNiff, who continued with them to Fort Yukon.

At Fort Yukon Harper saw a piece of native copper which the owner, an Indian, informed him came from White river. He determined to make a search for the source of it, and here Kanselar determined to go down the Yukon instead of up.

Harper, Hart and Finch started on the 29th July (after a fifteen-days' stay at Yukon) to prospect the Yukon and White rivers, ascending Fortymile river a short distance, as they found fair prospects on it, but the Indians in the vicinity frightened them away by describing a bad canon some distance up it. Had fate arranged it otherwise and they had continued and found the canon a very trifling obstacle which they were destined to pass and repass many times in the future, they would, in the nature of things, have discovered the gold on that stream, and if so, who can say how differently the history of the Yukon might have been written?

Continuing up the Yukon they reached White river on the 6th September, 1873, ascended it some distance, and, finding game plentiful, stopped some time securing winter supplies of meat. Space prevents further allusion to their doings than to say that they failed to find the copper, but from indica-

tions they observed believed they were near it at their turning point.

In the spring they prospected around the mouth of the Stewart river, but finding nothing to satisfy them, turned their boat down stream, and on the lower river found their associates from British Columbia, and also found McQuesten and his associate, Mayo, who had followed them down the Mackenzie and crossed to the Porcupine in September. Space forbids further reference to the antecedents of these two men than to say that they were Americans—McQuesten from the state of Maine—and that they had for several years previously been fur trading and trapping in the Athabasca and Peace river districts.

McQuesten entered the service of the Alaska Commercial Company, and in that company's employ came up the river on their steamer "Yukon" to where in August, 1874, he built Fort Reliance within sight of the golden Klondike, which he and his partner Harper called "Tron-deg"—very nearly the Indian name for it, "Tron-dik."

Harper prospected around the mouth of the Koyukuk for some time, and in 1875 joined McQuesten at Reliance and entered into a partnership with him which lasted fourteen years. Trading for many years at the doorstep of hidden millions of the now world-famous creeks over which they often hunted, but never looked for gold, or if they did, never dreamed of the buried treasures. Had they done so, we ask again, how differently might the history of the Yukon have been written.

In the fall of 1877 Harper crossed overland from Reliance to the head of Sixtymile river and found prospects which assured him of \$20 per day, but bad weather and unfavorable

conditions stopped his work, which he intended to resume next year, but was ordered by the company to the lower river, and he could not afford to disobey his orders.

When one reflects on how nearly this man a generation ago came to startling the world with the discovery of Koyukuk, Tan-an-ah (on which he prospected), Fortymile, Sixtymile, the Klondike, and Stewart and the White river copper deposits, how he lived to witness others completing the work he had begun, and how he died a comparatively young man (62) just as the Klondike was opening its golden gates to him, one cannot but wonder at the vagaries of fate.

His faith and confidence in the country were almost prophetic, and his correspondence with old acquaintances had much to do with its development.

We come now to a short statement of the golden discoveries in the Territory and adjoining region. In the early eighties a few miners made their way into the region by the old Dyea pass and prospecting along the main river reached the Stewart, where they worked several years with such success and in such numbers that Harper, in the summer of 1886, erected a trading post for their accommodation. Hitherto all the gold found in the country was fine and required mercury to save it, which is hardly to be wondered at when we consider that all the mining done was bar and surface digging. In 1886, however, coarse gold was discovered on Fortymile river about 24 miles up, and the following year the Stewart was abandoned and Harper & McQuesten started the town of Fortymile in September, 1887, and it remained the principal emporium on the Yukon river for ten years, and is by no means dead yet, though its mining region is much smaller,

and poor when compared with the Dawson district.

I call the attention of the croakers who predict the speedy extinction of Dawson to this fact:

In those early days from 200 to 400 miners came into the country every year, but as freighting accommodations were then very limited and not more than enough provisions for 75 to 100 men could be got up, only about that number would winter in the country, the others making their way out by poling up or going down to St. Michael, and from there to Seattle or San Francisco. The reports of those men kept alive the interest in the country which led to its gradual exploration and development. Rich finds were made on Birch creek in 1891 and Circle City sprang into existence; good dirt was found on Mission creek and its tributary (American creek) two or three years later, and about the same time the rich creeks (Miller and Glacier) on the head of Sixtymile were exploited. Many now began to turn their attention to other regions, and in 1897 Robert Henderson, from Prince Edward Island, down by the sea, and his associates, Munson and Swanson, discovered rich dirt on Gold Bottom creek (since named Hunker), and Henderson's invitation to George W. Carmack, of California, to join them on Gold Bottom led to the discovery of gold on Bonanza and Eldorado, and to the world-wide fame of the Klondike. In 1887 two men spent the summer prospecting this river but pronounced it worthless; and again in 1893 three men spent the season on it and returned the same verdict, and strangely enough, one of them located in 1896 a good claim on Bonanza, and acquired a comfortable competence. We might multiply these disappointments or mistakes, but

our only motive would be to point to the necessity for thorough prospecting before considering a district or creek worthless, and in this sphere, as in all others, the prospector is born, not made.

We will now glance briefly at the diffusion of mineral wealth in this territory and adjoining country. Gold we know has been found in most streams in the Territory, true in many, many cases in quantities too little to think of working by any method extant. We wish to lay all possible stress on this feature, yet we wish to emphasize the fact that the Territory contains about 7000 miles of rivers and streams of which about half we know a little, and that little points to the hope, if not certainty, that this region is only in its swaddling clothes as a mining country. There is no space in an article of this kind (in fact it would make a long article itself) to dwell on the indications that point to this conclusion, they are so wide-spread geographically. We believe we are within the mark in saying that the part already developed in this Territory has produced nearly \$75,000,000, and that before that small part is exhausted it will much more than double this. Of the rest—well, we can only wait. It must always be borne in mind that nature has in a manner lodged a demurrer against the miner in this region, but nature may be pleaded with in an effectual way by modern science; in short, it is only a question of "Will it pay?" Adverse conditions, due to human agency, whether of political or commercial derivation, must, in the inherent nature of man, be swept aside, and the march of time brings us daily nearer this consummation.

Copper ore has been found on the headwaters of the Tan-an-ah and White rivers,

and at White Horse, on the Yukon. This points to a copper lode of great extent traversing the country between those points, much of which is in our Territory. It appears to us it is only a matter of time until a railroad is pushed from White Horse to the head of White river through this region, and thence to Selkirk, or some point on the Yukon—possibly Stewart will be a better point to strike for from the White river terminus. We have no correct map of White river, but taking it as laid down on our latest maps it is about 190 miles from White Horse to a point on White river about midway between Klotassin and Nisling rivers (tributaries to White river), while from there to the mouth of White river is about 45, and to Stewart 10 miles further. From that point on White river to Selkirk is about 70 miles. These distances total about 245 miles from White Horse to Stewart, and about 260 miles to Selkirk. It must be borne in mind that they are taken off the map in straight lines from point to point, and a road in the same general route would probably prove somewhat longer.

The Stewart route would certainly prove the best for the general use of the country, as it would strike nearer to the mineral centers as known, terminating at what will in all probability prove one of the most important points in the country. It will also traverse a portion of the country away from the river and thus prove another source of lumber supply, a very important consideration.

When time shows the necessity for the extension of the railroad from White Horse towards Dawson, this line will prove the most direct, and probably commercially more advantageous than any other. Indications of

copper have been found at other points in the Territory, but nowhere so far of commercial importance.

A small exposure of galena was found by the writer on Fortymile river in 1887 about three miles above the mouth, of which specimens sent to the Geological Department at Ottawa yielded 30 ounces of silver to the ton. The exposure, however, is too small to prove of commercial value unless it expand as it is opened.

Forms of asbestos have been found, but this would prove of more profit in the country than for export.

Platinum is sometimes found associated with the gold and can hardly be considered apart from it, it has so far proved so trifling in amount.

The existence of petroleum has several times been reported in the Territory, but so far nothing definite is known.

Our lumber resources are very limited and fast disappearing, and it is little more than a matter of months until we have to import most of what is wanted for building. It was deemed advisable two years ago to close all the smaller streams against timber cutting and permits until it was known what mining necessities required, but even if they were thrown open they would not prolong the supply very much.

Fortunately nature has compensated the scarcity of wood by an abundant supply of coal. A discovery of this mineral is now reported near White Horse, and on his way down the river in 1887 the writer discovered coal cropping out of the right bank of the river about six miles above Five Fingers. The seams as seen are thin but may thicken as they are followed. He also discovered coal on Coal creek just below Fortymile and

observed indications of it elsewhere in that country. Here the seams are thick and profitable to work. One of the seams is being mined and Dawson is in part using it as fuel. The Dawson fire department has been using it in its steam engines with unqualified success. Outcrops of the same coal measure are known at many other points, and one of them on Rock creek, a tributary of the Klondike, about 20 miles from Dawson, is being developed.

The measure is known to extend from the international boundary line southeasterly over 130 miles, and at many points is convenient to the Yukon river. All the exposures mentioned yield about the same grade of coal—and a good lignite. Tests do not give it credit for useful coking qualities.

If it had it would be easy to establish smelters at White Horse to reduce the copper ore there. Apart, however, from any such question, the mineral is most important in the country, and we have unlimited fields of it. The reader must pardon the meagre information given, and we ask him to recognize the large field and small space at our disposal.

A few words on a question of great importance to the Territory will prove of interest.

The boundary question, and here, too, space forbids any attempt at exhaustion. The early exploring and trading adventures of British and Russians in the last century engendered controversies between those two countries over maritime and land boundaries—Russia claiming sovereignty over Bering sea, the intrepid Danish sailor who gave his name to it having, on behalf of Russia, navigated much of its shallow waters. This sovereignty Britain would not admit, and in this protest was joined by the United States. After three years negotiation a treaty was concluded and ratified in 1825 in which Russia abandoned the sovereignty of Bering sea, in which, also, the boundary line between the possessions of the contracting parties was defined. Unfortunately scant geographical knowledge left the definitions in part uncertain, or at least left room for contention which would probably have resulted with the most exact definition when opposing interests and traditions meet. Section III of the treaty provides (we cannot quote it all) that the line "shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel [as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line

of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude," west of Greenwich, and this meridian northwards was to form the boundary. Experience had taught Britain that mountains had been sometimes shown on maps which did not exist, or, if they did were not where they were represented to be. So an addendum, as it were, was put to Section III in Section IV providing that where the mountain boundary as described above "shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possession and the line of coast, which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues (about 34½ miles) therefrom."

Great bodies (generally) move slowly, and it may be years before any definite results is achieved, and until it is nature's portals to the country are not as free as we could wish. But let no Canadian or Briton fear that the Empire is lax in pushing the question to a peaceful and fair solution.—Ex-Commissioner Wm. Ogilvie in Yukon Sun.

MINING.

There is an old saying amongst miners that "gold is where you find it."

Of no country is the saying more true than of the Yukon territory, nor of any other country have the pet theories of mining experts been more shattered than of this territory. Certain formations which experts told us precluded the possibility of the existence of gold, were, to the unsophisticated chechako the same as any other formation. The chechako knew nothing of formations; he came to get a claim; he staked one, and the result has been that scores of claims have been developed which never would have been staked had the staker known anything of theory, and the area of the mining industry in the territory has in consequence, been greatly enlarged. That the mining industry is only yet in its infancy in this territory, there seems good ground for belief.

The mining industry of the Yukon may properly be said to have begun four years ago. It is true that for a number of years prior to that time, there were a considerable number of prospectors and miners in the Sixty and Fortymile districts, but mining in the Yukon as an industry practically began with the discovery of Bonanza creek. That the gold bearing area far exceeds anything at that time conceived, there can be no doubt.

At the present time, the principal producing creeks are Bonanza creek and tributaries

including Eldorado creek, Hunker creek and tributaries, including Last Chance and Gold Bottom creeks; Dominion creek and tributaries including Gold Run creek; Sulphur, Quartz and Bear creeks. From an estimate made by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, mining engineer, the total area of gold producing ground in the Klondike region, as far as known, is about 800 square miles; the area of gold bearing gravel in the creeks and gulches, about 15 square miles, or, if all the gravel flats on Lower Dominion and Indian river are included, about 20 square miles. The Klondike flats would still further increase this area by about four square miles. The bench gravel, according to Mr. Tyrrell, while more difficult to estimate, would probably amount to four or five square miles.

From an inspection made of mining in the Fortymile district, it appears that a considerable number of miners are at work there with good prospects. There is considerable territory in that district which may be termed a good "wages" proposition.

From the Stewart river district reports are very encouraging. Although during 1898 a great many people went up the Stewart river, perhaps two or three thousand, such prospecting as was done was of a very desultory nature, and hundreds of claims were located without the the slightest search for a prospect. This has thrown the district back,

but several scores of miners have been quietly at work, and from the information now at hand, it would appear that the district will turn out some good creeks.

In the Big Salmon-Hootalingqua district, it has been clearly demonstrated that one or two creeks are rich in the precious metal, exactly how rich must yet be determined. This leads to the belief that a number of other creeks in that district which have shown fair prospects are likely to develop well.

Early in the history of the camp when ground was worked exclusively by thawing at night with wood fires, and taking out the thawed dirt in the day time with a pick and shovel, it was thought that this was a winter camp only. This has proved to be a fallacy. With the importation of mining machinery and with improved methods of mining gained by experience, it has been demonstrated that a great deal of ground can be worked both in winter and summer while ground which formerly, it was thought, could be worked only in winter, can really be worked more advantageously in summer. It is safe to say that for the future much the larger proportion of work will be done in summer.

In looking at the mining industry from the standpoint of placer mining, the first question that naturally arises is, how long

will the placer ground last. This is a difficult question to answer. It is possible that there may be scores of unlocated creeks which contain placer gold yet unknown. The present gold-producing area is sufficiently large to occupy the attention of the entire population of the Territory, and secondly, during the rush of '98 everyone being frenzied with the desire to get a claim, so many creeks were located, although unprospected, that they will furnish ground for prospecting for some years to come.

Recently there has been considerable enthusiasm and activity over gold quartz. It is not possible to so easily determine the value of quartz as of placer, at the present stage of quartz development. There seems to be no doubt that some wonderfully rich surface indications and prospects have been found, and several old quartz miners report that it is their opinion that some of the richest gold quartz in the world is here in the Yukon. From all the information upon the subject it is evident that we are upon the eve of a boom in gold quartz with ample material to justify it.

With regard to hydraulic mining, its feasibility in the Dawson district has not yet been demonstrated. No work has yet been done in this district by the hydraulic process, and it is therefore, perhaps, too soon to presage the possibilities in this regard. Up to the present time, some eleven hydraulic leases have been issued, besides a number of conditional leases, that is, leases which will be issued upon the applicant complying with certain conditions. Although these leases have been issued under the hydraulic regulations, the lease provides for the working of the ground covered by it by any large scale. In developing the gold area in the Yukon,

there are two factors to consider, the prospector and the capitalist. The prospector leads the way, the capitalist follows. Both the prospector and the capitalist, must be encouraged. The prospector and small claim owner will say, "grant concessions only after we are through." This is a mistaken idea. Capital will not be content with the skim milk only. It demands both the milk and the cream, both the rich and the poor, and so long as capital demonstrates that it will develop and open up the territory leased to it, that it should be encouraged. Upon any other basis, not at all. It makes no difference whether ground be placer or low grade, so long as any company can put up a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and is ready to develop upon a large scale. There can be no question but that capital should be given every encouragement so long as good faith is shown by the investor. The prospector never yet developed a country, he only led the way. For this reason both the capitalist and prospector must be looked after.

With regard to copper in the territory, development is altogether at a too experimental stage to speak at all positively of the possibilities in this regard. There can be no doubt of the existence of immense bodies of copper here. It remains to be seen whether it can at present be worked profitably.

It is a matter of the greatest importance to the territory that large fields of a good quality of coal have been found.

The principal coal fields are at Five Finger rapids, Fortymile and Rock creek, a tributary of the Klondike river. Both of the latter are being mined. It is only a matter of time until coal will be used almost exclusively for heating and mining

purposes. Although the timber is fast disappearing from the hills and valleys adjacent to Dawson, it is gratifying to know that towards the headwaters of the Klondike and Stewart river there is abundance of large timber, sufficient for building purposes or some years to come, and although for finer work, outside lumber is beginning to be imported quite extensively and timber can be rafted down from the upper Klondike and Stewart rivers more cheaply than can lumber be imported, and for this reason will not be displaced by the outside article for ordinary building purposes.

MINING OFFICIALS AND DISTRICTS.

The Dawson mining district contains six sub-divisions. Business for all these is transacted at the gold commissioner's office in Dawson, where the following officials are in charge:

Gold Commissioner—E. C. Senkler.
Assistant Gold Commissioner—J. L. Bell.
Chief Clerk—Dufferin Pattullo.

The sub-divisions are:

Bonanza creek and tributaries—Inspector D. A. C. Robertson.

Domunion creek and tributaries—Phillip Holiday.

Hunker creek—P. H. Belcher.

Gold Run—Percy Reed.

Sulphur creek—G. W. Buxton.

Recording offices and recorders are: Stewart river district, Stewart, Recorder L. Burwash; Clear creek district, Barlow, Recorder W. C. Young; Hootalingna, Recorder L. Pacaud; Selkirk, Recorder Ralph Creighton; Fortymile, Recorder E. C. G. Touche.

MINING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

"Mine," "placer mine" and "digging" are synonymous terms, meaning any natural stratum of earth, gravel or cement [mineral mined for minerals.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals other than coal.

"Placer claim" shall mean the personal right of property or interest in any placer mine, and in the term "mining property" shall be included every placer claim, ditch, water right or anything belonging thereto or used in the working.

"Creek diggings" mean a mine in the bed of any river, stream, or ravine.

"Bar diggings" a mine over which a river flows in its flooded state.

"Dry diggings" means a mine over which a river never extends.

"Bench diggings" means any mine on a bench.

"Hill diggings" means any mine on the surface of a hill fronting on a natural stream or ravine.

"Stream or ravines" include all natural watercourses, whether containing water or not, and river, creeks and gulches.

"Ditch" is an artificial means for conducting water to be used in mining.

"Ditch head," the point where water is taken from a natural stream into a ditch.

"Free miner" shall mean any person over the age of 18, or stock company, in lawful possession of a miner's license.

"Legal post" is a stake four feet above the ground flatted or faced at the top end and for at least four inches on at least two sides.

"Record," "register" and "registration" mean the same; an entry in some official book.

"Full interest," a placer claim of full size.

"Judgment" shall include "order" or "decree."

"Joint stock company" means an incorporated company for mining purposes under "Companies Act 1862" and "1890."

FREE MINER'S LICENSE.

Miner's license will be granted by recorder to any person over the age of 18 years. Fee \$10. Good one year. Not transferable. To joint stock company, capital \$100,000, fee \$50; over \$100,000, fee \$100.

Only one person's name to be mentioned in license, which grants the holder privilege to shoot, fish and cut necessary timber for development. In case license is lost or destroyed original issuer will furnish a copy of same on payment of a \$2 fee. No person can have any rights, etc., unless they have a lawful license, but can hold stock in a company. A free miner has the right to enter, locate, prospect and mine for mineral upon any land in the territory, except government reservations for townsites, land occupied by buildings, or for placer mining purposes, or Indian reservations. Upon entry being made upon land lawfully occupied, security must be given to the mining recorder, sufficient to cover damages which may result from such entry.

CREEK OR GULCH.

Claims are 250 feet in length measured along the base line of the creek or gulch. The rear boundaries of the claim shall be parallel and 1000 feet on each side of the base line. If the base line has not been established the staking must be done along the general direction of the creek or gulch, but it will be necessary for him to conform to the boundaries which the base line when established by survey, shall define. All the

ground included in the 1000 feet from the base line shall be closed as a creek or gulch claim irrespective of the nature of the ground and will include a hillside or bench if such exists.

RIVER CLAIMS

Shall be situated on one side of rivers, and shall not exceed 250 feet in length measured in direction of the river. The rear boundary shall be 1000 feet from the low water mark.

HILL CLAIMS

Shall not exceed 250 feet in length parallel to direction of stream or ravine on which it fronts. Shall be 1000 feet from front boundary.

Holders of gulch, creek or river claims may within 60 days after staking obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it by paying \$100. This right shall also be given to holders of claims obtained under former regulations, if the hill claim is available at the time application is made.

BENCH CLAIMS

Shall be 250 feet square.

§ All claims shall be defined by horizontal measurement irrespective of surface inequalities.

STAKING PLACER CLAIMS.

Placer claims must be as nearly as possible rectangular in form, and marked by at least two legal posts (better to use four) firmly fixed in the ground. Line between the posts to be put so posts may seen from each other if nature of ground permits. Flattened side of posts to face claims, on which is written the name, number and size of claim, date of staking, and full name of locator. Locations made on Sundays are valid.

RECORDING CLAIMS.

All claims must be recorded in the mining recorder's office of the district in which claim

is located within ten days after staking if within ten miles of recorder's office. One additional day is allowed for each additional ten miles. The recorder must be furnished with the following particulars: Name of locator and claim, locality and size of claim, number of miner's license and date of staking. Before securing a grant the applicant must make affidavit that the claim is acquired by the applicant for the purpose of mining and in good faith. Also that it is vacant Dominion land, that he personally marked out the ground as per regulation and did not encroach on any other claim. A claim shall be forfeited if stakes are moved after recording, except at the instance of the Dominion land surveyor and then only the rear boundary.

RE-RECORDING CLAIMS

Is authorized upon proof of performance of required work being given. In lieu of the work the sum of \$200 can be paid each year for the first three years, but for the fourth and succeeding years the sum of \$400 must be paid in lieu of the work. A certificate from the recorder that such payment has been made, relieves the owner from the necessity of doing the work.

FREE MINERS' RECORDER.

If claims are over 100 miles from a recorder's office, five free miners can appoint a recorder who shall at once notify the nearest regular recorder and turn over to him the records and fees at the first opportunity, and he will grant the entries dating from the time the "free miners' recorder" was appointed if the application is made within three months.

WORK ON CLAIMS

To the amount of \$200 must be done on a claim or in relation thereto each year to en-

title miners to re-record. Upon proving this to the satisfaction of the recorder, and upon the payment of a fee of \$2, he will issue a certificate. A number of miners, not exceeding eight, holding adjoining claims may work in partnership and do the required amount of work for all the claims on one or more of the claims by giving notice of their intent to the recorder, which will entitle each of them to a certificate. In lieu of work \$200 can be paid each year for the first three years, and \$400 a year thereafter. If at the end of the year the work has not been performed or money paid, the claims revert to the crown and is open for re-location. When representation is performed either wholly or in part by the cutting of wood, such wood must be cut upon or delivered upon the claim for which representation is performed. Wood cut but not delivered upon the claims for which it is intended to make representation will not be accepted as representation work.

PARTNERSHIP WORK.

Where a claim is owned by more than one person and they have neglected to do the assessment work or refuse to pay their proportion in lieu thereof, any one of the co-owners applying for a renewal of the entry, may lodge a statement to this effect with the mining recorder, who will prevent any disposition of the claim for 15 days, and a lien can be filed against the delinquent co-owners interest and no transfer of the delinquent's interest will be accepted until the lien against such interests has been paid.

TITLE TO CLAIMS.

1—A free miner is entitled to hold his claim during the existence of his record or re-record by complying with the regulations.

2—He has the exclusive right to the property, but the gold commissioner may allow other miners to enter upon it if necessary for the working of their claims on terms he deems reasonable to make.

3—In any dispute to title irregularity prior to the date of staking will not be considered unless it can be proven that stakes were illegally moved.

4—The interest of a miner in his claim is a chattel interest equivalent to a lease renewable by re-recording as per rules.

The holder of a placer claim has no right to any vein or lode within his claim except by proper location which any free miner has an equal right to make.

SCALE OF FEES.

Miner's license, for one year	\$ 10 00
License stock company, \$100,000 capital	50 00
License stock company, over \$100,000 capital	100 00
Substitute miner's license	2 00
Entry fee for recording claim	15 00
Recording claim	15 00
Registering claim	2 50
Transfers	2 00

TRANSFER OF PLACER CLAIMS.

In case of sale, disposal or mortgage of claims, such transactions must be registered with the mining recorder, who shall issue the transfer certificates upon payment of a \$2 fee.

ABANDONMENT OF CLAIMS.

After prospecting a claim and finding it worthless for ordinary placer mining, notice of abandonment can be filed with the gold commissioner or recorder and a grant for another claim in the same district will be issued if applied for.

ROYALTY REGULATIONS.

A 5 per cent royalty is levied on the output

of each claim with a five thousand dollar exemption if the royalty is voluntarily paid. If not so paid no exemption will be allowed and the attempt to defraud will result in the cancellation of the claim.

WATER RIGHTS.

Every miner shall be entitled to the use of sufficient water naturally flowing through his claim as shall be necessary for the working of his property, unless previously lawfully appropriated. Then he must make application to the gold commissioner for right to secure same.

A NEW DISCOVERER

Of a mine shall be allowed a claim 1000 feet in length. To two discoverers, 1500 feet. No royalty will be imposed upon discovery claims. To party of over two the ordinary size claim to each member. A new discovery, where claims have been previously worked and abandoned, shall be deemed a new one.

SURVEYS.

Surveys made under instructions of the commissioner by a duly qualified surveyor shall be accepted as defining the boundaries of the claim surveyed if they are approved and remain unprotected after 12 successive publications in the official paper.

MINING INSPECTOR

Shall have the power to order any mining work to be carried on so as not to endanger workmen or the general public. He has authority to enter and examine any mine within the meaning of the regulations.

MINING CASES.

All mining cases will be finally decided in Dawson. No more appeals to Ottawa being granted. The only appeal from the gold commissioner is the Yukon court of appeals

composed of three judges which was recently formed.

QUARTZ REGULATIONS.

Every free miner can prospect, locate and make entry of any mineral except coal found on Dominion lands under practically the same regulations as regards placers.

A mineral claim shall be 1500 feet long and 1500 feet wide. All angles shall be right angles.

The minister of the interior may grant a location not exceeding 10 acres for the mining of copper, iron or mica on payment of a royalty. Not more than one area being granted to one person within a distance of ten miles. Fee for entry of this area to be \$20.

Work to the value of \$100 a year must be done on a quartz claim or cash paid in lieu thereof.

No miner shall locate more than one claim in a district.

A crown grant shall be issued to a quartz mine owner upon performing \$500 worth of work or paying cash in lieu thereof.

A survey on quartz claims to the amount of \$100 can be applied on representation work.

COAL MINES.

Coal mines must pay a royalty on their output in a sum to be fixed by the governor in council. Crown coal land can be secured by paying \$20 an acre for hard coal and \$10 for soft coal. Not more than 320 acres can be sold to one person or corporation. Property must be developed in two years. All other mineral on coal land is reserved by the government.

PLACER CLAIMS OPEN FOR ENTRY.

All claims and fractions in the Yukon territory that have not been taken in accordance with the mining regulations are open

for location unless reserved by the crown for compensation.

DISTANCES UP YUKON.

Ensley 17, Indian 27, Reindeer 33, Ogilvie 48, Stewart 70, White 79, Kirkman 100, Tulare 109, Big Four 131, Pelly 175, Selkirk 184, Minto 212, Hootchiko 227, Rink Rapids 222, Five Fingers 240, Carmacks 258, Monday 284, Chico 307, Lower Lebarge 325, Upper Lebarge 355, Little Salmon 295, Big Salmon 329, Hootalingua 362, Whitehorse 450.

DISTANCES DOWN YUKON.

Fortymile 50, Eagle 105, Nation 160, Charlie 90, Coal 220, Circle 278, Fort Yukon 368, Fort Hamlin 540, Rampart 625, Tanana 700, Pickett 883, Nulatto 904, Unalalik 1050, St. Michael 1400, Nome 1555, Teller 1625.

CREEKS AND DISTANCES FROM DAWSON.

Adams 14 miles, American 12 miles, Alki 48 miles, All Gold 45 miles, Alameda 44 miles, Arkansas 58 miles, Australia 55 miles, Bear 7 miles, Ballarat 42 miles, Bonanza 2 miles, Boudler 11 miles, Berman 60 miles, Baker 120 miles, Chief gulch 200 miles, Clear creek 98 miles, Caribou 43 miles, Coarse Gold 44 miles, Cache 59 miles, Chechako Hill 13 miles, Champion 47 miles, California 85 miles, Canyon 28 miles, Calder 22 miles, Deadwood 41 miles, Dago Hill 9 miles, Dominion 38 miles, Discovery 40 miles, El'orado 14 miles, Eureka 60 miles, Ensley 17 miles, Fortynine 11 miles, Foster 8 miles, Fox Gulch 12 miles, French Hill 18 miles, Flat 85 miles, Fresno 65 miles, Gold Bottom 22 miles, Gold Hill 14 miles, Gold Run 66 miles, Hunker 10 miles, Homestake 17 miles, Hunter 55 miles, Hester 16 miles, Henry 14 miles, Jensen 57 miles, Klondike 1, Last Chance 14 miles, Last Chance on Do-

minion 61 miles, Laura 25 miles, Lombard 40 miles, Little Blanche 32 miles, Montana 70 miles, Monte Cristo 12 miles, Moosehide 2 miles, Mummy 32 miles, O'Neill 19 miles, Ophir 32 miles, Pure Gold 8 miles, Portland 47 miles, Quartz 49 miles, Rosebud 28 miles, Rob Roy 66, Reindeer 95 miles, Swede 8 miles, Skookum Gulch 13 miles, Sulphur 35 miles, Sixtymile 60 miles, Victoria Gulch 16 miles.

YUKON PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Commissioner—Jas. H. Ross.
 Secretary—J. N. E. Brown.
 Gold Commissioner—E. C. Senkler.
 Commissioner Crown Land—F. N. Gosselin.
 Register—J. E. Gironard.
 Justices—Dugas, Craig.
 Court Clerk—Charles McDonald.
 Custom—W. D. Davis, Skagway, E. S. Busby.
 Sheriff—R. J. Eilbeck.
 Architect Public Works—Thomas Fuller.
 Superintendent Roads—J. C. Tache.
 Superintendent Government Telegraph—M. Crean.
 Commanding Officer N. W. M. P.—Major Z. T. Wood.
 Chief Fire Department—Hector Stewart.
 Postmaster—I. T. Hartman.
 Fisheries Inspector—T. A. Stewart.
 License Inspector—McKinnon.
 Health Officer—D. L. A. McArthur.
 Crown Prosecutor—F. C. Wade.
 U. S. Consul—J. C. McCook.
 Vice Consul—H. Te Roffler.
 Vice Consul Sweden and Norway—D. Pattullo.
 Consul Germany—W. Wenski.
 Yukon Council—Chairman, Jas. H. Ross;

Councilmen, Dugas, Senkler, Gironard, Congdon, Wood, Arthur Wilson and A. J. Prudhomme.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

Authorized Dominion Land Surveyors in Yukon are C. S. W. Barwell, R. W. Cautley, J. L. Cote, P. J. C. Dumars, George Edwards, Adam Fawcett, James Gibbon, T. D. Green, R. J. Jephson, C. W. MacPherson, Raoul Rinfret of Dawson and H. G. Dickson of Whitehorse.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of England, cor. Mission and First ave., Rev. Naylor, rector.
 Catholic (St. Mary's), First ave. North, Rev. Father Gendreau.
 Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Mission st., Rev. Grant.
 Methodist, Mission st., Rev. Hetherington.

CUSTOMS.

SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

Secure four certified invoices of goods, or two shipper's manifests and two invoices and two through bills of lading, stating shipping boat.

Goods shipped in bond, require three copies of "Canadian Customs Special Steamer Manifest," containing statement of each consignment as shipped will be required to accompany goods and delivered to custom official.

A certified invoice is required from the exporter or mercantile firm which sold goods.

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADIAN PORTS.

Shippers from Canadian ports are required to furnish U. S. customs at Skagway two certified invoices and three copies bills of lading.

Goods shipped in bond must be accompanied by two copies of "Canadian Customs

Special Manifest," containing statement of each consignment shipped.

DUTIES ON STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Animals (not else specified) ad val. 20 per cent.

Live hogs 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Meats in barrel, barrel free, 2 cents per pound.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Meats, fresh, 3 cents per pound.

Poultry and game, 20 per cent ad valorem.
 Lard, bacon and hams, 2 cents per pound.

Eggs, 3 cents per dozen.

Butter 4 and cheese 3 cents per pound.

Potatoes 15 cents per bushel.

Hay \$2 per ton.

Oats 10 cents per bushel.

Condensed milk 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Candles and crackers 25 per cent ad valorem.

Prunes, raisins and dried currants 1 cent per pound.

Oranges and lemons 25 cents per box.

Plug tobacco 50 cents per pound; cigars \$3 a pound and 35 per cent ad valorem.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

City letters 1 cent per ounce.

Canada or United States letters 2 cents per ounce.

British possessions and United Kingdom 2 cents per half ounce. Other foreign countries 5 cents per half ounce.

Fee for registration of a letter 5 cents.

Postal card for Canada or U. S. 1 cent.

Special delivery of letter at any Canadian city postoffice 10 cents extra.

Newspapers for Canada and U. S. 1 cent for 4 ounces. Foreign countries 1 cent for 2 ounces.

Are issued including cost.

New Years, May 2, Dominion 1st Monday Christmas.

Days largely St. Andrews, 3

Buffalo or time.

Moose, caribou from October shall have the kind of animal

Grouse, prairie chicken Water fowl

This law do any kind of buffalo) at any

IN

Area Alaska Area Yukon St. Michael Electric light Fortymile Alaska has McQuesten Dawson and Harper mine Galena ore Population Yukon cont Highest elevation The N. W. River opens

...ning statement of
...d.

COMMODITIES.
...ified) ad val. 20 per

...r pound.
...el free, 2 cents per

...h, 35 per cent ad val-

...er pound.
...per cent ad valorem.

...2 cents per pound.
...en.

...cents per pound.
...ushed.

...el.
...ents per pound.

...5 per cent ad valorem.
...ried, currants 1 cent

...5 cents per box.
...per pound; cigars \$3

...ad valorem.

REGULATIONS.
...ounce.

...tes letters 2 cents per

...nd United Kingdom 2

...Other foreign coun-

...nce.
...f a letter 5 cents.

...a or U. S. 1 cent.
...etter at any Canadian

...extra.
...ala and U. S. 1 cent

...countries 1 cent for

MONEY ORDERS

Are issued in amounts up to \$100 at a trifling cost.

HOLIDAYS.

New Years, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday May 2, Dominion Day, July 1st, Labor Day 1st Monday in September, Thanksgiving, Christmas.

Days largely observed by classes are Burns, St. Andrews, St. Patrick's Day and July 4th.

GAME LAWS.

Buffalo or bison not to be killed at any time.

Moose, cariboo, elk, deer, goats and sheep from October 1st to February 1st. No person shall have the right to kill over two of each kind of animal without securing a license.

Grouse, partridges, ptarmigan, pheasants, prairie chickens from October 1st to Jan. 15.

Water fowl from September 1st to June 1st.

This law does not prevent the killing of any kind of game (with the exception of buffalo) at any time for necessary food supply.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Area Alaska, 531,400 square miles.
Area Yukon, 198,300 square miles.
St. Michael to Seattle 2400 miles.
Electric lights \$1.50 each per week.
Fortymile is 50 miles from Dawson.
Alaska has coast line of 19,900 miles.
McQuesten built Fort Reliance in 1875.
Dawson and Klondike are not in Alaska.
Harper mined gold on Sixtymile in 1877.
Galena ore has been found on Fortymile.
Population U. S. 81,000,000. Area 3,025,500.
Yukon contains over 7000 miles of streams.
Highest elevation W. P. & V. R. 2880 feet.
The N. W. M. Police act as game wardens.
River opened May 17 in 1900; closed Nov. 1.

"Yu-kon-ab" Indian name "great water."
Total gold output of Klondike \$80,000,000.
Asbestos has been found in various localities.

Makakoff was up the Yukon to Koyukuk in 1838.

Population of Canada 7,000,000. Area 3,653,940.

Violating laws is punished by fine or imprisonment.

Fare on railroad Whitehorse to Skagway twenty dollars.

Distance Skagway to Seattle 1050 miles and to Vancouver 950.

Alaska was purchased from Russia by the U. S. in 1878 for \$7,200,000.

Harper and McQuesten erected a trading post on the Stewart river in 1886.

Telephone rates, \$25 per month business places, and \$15 private residences.

In 1882 the first miners came over the Dyea pass and mined on the Stewart river.

Klondike gold is worth \$16.50 an ounce and Nome gold \$17.50 at U. S. mints.

On White river, Tanana and at Whitehorse vast copper deposits have been located.

Alex Mackenzie discovered the river bearing his name in 1789, while fur trading

First steamboat up the river was the Yukon belonging to the A. C. Co. in 1875.

Pelly and Lewis rivers discovered by Alex Campbell, a Hudson's Bay man, in 1840.

Gold output of Klondike for years 1900-1901 is estimated will be fully \$25,500,000.

Gold was first discovered on the Yukon at Birch creek by Archdeacon McDonald in 1863.

Hudson's Bay Company established a post at Fort Yukon in 1847 and at Selkirk in 1848.

Rich strikes were made on Birch creek in 1891 and the town of Circle City established.

First mining done at Fort Yukon and on the White river in 1873 by Harper & McQuesten.

Gold found in Klondike creeks in 1897 by Henderson, Hunker, Caruack, Swanson and Munson.

Telegraph rate to Whitenorse, 10 words \$2.50. Bennett and Atlin, \$3. States and Dominion points \$4.50 for ten words.

Steamboat rates Skagway south at \$25 first class and \$15 second class, which includes meals and berths and 150 pounds of baggage.

Coal is being mined at Coal creek, Rock creek and Five Fingers. It is not the best but is improving as greater depth is reached.

Yukon is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean, on the east by the crest of the Rockies, on the south by B. C., and west by Alaska.

In 1886 coarse gold was discovered on Fortymile. In 1897 Harper & McQuesten started a town there which was for a time the metropolis.

CREEK DIRECTORY.

CLAIMS ON BEAR CREEK.

20 at mouth, Berry Bros., 19 Nelson et al., 18 Sears, 17 Butler Bros., 16 Hansen et al., 15 Nelson and Moore, 13 and 14 Chas. Hilty, 12 Ryan, Carter et al., 11a Arizona Charley, 11 Andy Olson, 10 Gillespie and Smith, 9 Bell and Claffey, 8 and 7 Lindquist et al., 6 and A. McDonald, 4 Grucher Harris et al., 3 M. Christopher, 2 Harris et al, Discovery S. Numberg.

LINDOW CREEK.

4 Mrs. Mulberry, 5 Reid and Ralph, 6 Dr. Home, 7 Anderson Bros., 8 I. half Bertram, Reid et al., u. half 8 Shaw and Sons, I. half 9 Dr. Home, u. half 9 Kern, Miller and Kilgore, 10, 11, 12 King and Griggs, 13 Clark,

14 Dittwiler, 15 Couture and Young, 16 Kilgore, 17 Parks et al., 18 Bettler and Kern et al.

HESTER CREEK.

1 and 2 Huntington et al., 3 Backer, 4 Young, Bernard and Brew, 5 Linn, 6 Fletcher and Simpson, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 John Linn, 1. half 15 F. F. Lische, u. half 15 Mrs. Scoland, 16 Whitney & Pedlar, 16 Becker and Mitchell, 17 Newman, 18 S. R. Reid, 19 Taylor and Crummer.

HUNKER TO 50 BELOW DISCOVERY.

No. 1 Kirkpatrick and Bonner, 1a T. McMullen, 2 W. Consols, 2a A. McDonald, 3 J. Krall, 3a E. J. Barry, 4 C. G. Johnson, 5 McLaren and Tabor, 6 and 7 Johnson, 8 R. Butler, 9, 10, Johnson, 12 W. Bowen, 13 J. Hyland, 14 J. E. Girouard, 15, 16, 17 H. S. Wills, 18 Wm. Holmes, 19 and 20 Wills, 20a Kirkpatrick and Bonner, 21 Mitchell, 22 McKnight et al., 23 Ladue Co., 24 Johnson, 25 Kirkpatrick and Bonner, 25a E. Cameron, 26 McHaskell and McLean, 26a Belcher estate, 27 and 28 G. R. Clazy, 29 Harry Ash, 30 Yukon Corp., 30a W. E. Olmstead, 32 E. B. Hamley, 32a C. J. Drumboller, 33 Bruce and Cunningham, 3 J. H. Home, 35 Williams & Co., 35a Calhoun, 35b J. R. Moore, 35d F. Loring, 36 J. W. Good, 37 Harry Ash, 38 R. Lowe, 39 Wills, 40 T. Kee, 41 Isabell Healy, 42 C. J. Berry, 42a F. P. Slavin, 43 Ladue Co., 44 S. J. Mesher, 45 W. George, 46 Lou Golden, 46a Clark and Carlisle, 47 Binet Bros., 48 Larermour, 48a Vermordy, 49 A. L. Spotts, 49a D. P. Taylor, 50 W. W. White.

ELDORADO DISCOVERY.

No. 6 dis. Leonard and Eldwell, 1 F. Bower, Mitchell et al., 2, 2a, F. Phiscator, 3 Herman, Chappelle et al., 3a Belinda F. Carboneau, Stander et al., 5 Stander and Berry,

5a and 6 Berry, 7 Chappell et al., 8 Chas. Lamb, 8a Elma McNaught and W. Powell, 9 Mercier and Demars, 10 Erickson, 11 Blake and Conrad, 12, 13, 14 and 15 Klondike Consuls Mining Co., 16 T. S. Lippy, 17 Picotte and Hall, 17a Labbie, Gandolfo et al., 18 Mitchell, Wilson et al., 19 Magee, Hansen et al., 20 Cudahy et al., 21, 22, 23 Wallace and Belcher, 24, 25, and 26 Stanley and Worden, 27 and 28 Alex McDonald, 29 Chas. Anderson, 30 Chappelle, 31 Wm. Leak, 32 Stanley, 33 and 34 Nelson and Smith.

STEELE FORK.

Discovery and No. 1 Peter Box, 2 below J. Taylor, 3 J. McDonald, 4 S. H. Rockwell, 5 C. F. Green, 7 Don Scott, 8 R. J. Gane, 9 Wm. Gane, 10 C. H. Wood, 11 C. C. Crony, 12 M. Brocher, 13 D. McLeod.

STEELE FORK ABOVE DISCOVERY.

No. 1 W. Taylor, 2 J. W. Gilroy, 3 C. Sicotte, 4 A. E. Davis, 5 W. J. Vachon, 10 L. Bryne, 11 Wm. Newland, 12 H. S. Lucas, 13 E. J. Prementt.

MONTANA CREEK.

Discovery Steele, Schultz and Young, 1 above W. E. Sutton, 2 above H. Knipping, 3 above G. A. Gallop, 4 Mrs. M. J. Mitchell, 4a W. Sharlock, 5 T. Delage, 6 W. C. Bryant, 7 W. H. Hickey, 8 R. Raphael, 9 A. Neves, 10 A. Olson, 12 J. Lund, 14 J. Hutchinson, 15 R. Hooker, 16 C. Linde, 17 A. Somsteadt, 18 Day and Moe, 19 O. Osbund, 20 A. C. Gabrae.

MONTANA CREEK BELOW DISCOVERY.

1 H. A. Davis, 2 C. T. Schultz, 3 A. Livingtrod, 4 L. McCarthy, 5 J. Zimmerman, 6 M. Jay, 7 I. Olson, 8 C. Johnson, 9 R. Scouse, 10 A. Shuley, 11 S. Markwood, 12 F. Grant, 13 Levin Lerok, 14 J. Armstrong, 15 S. J. Geck, 16 S. Bryant, 17 E. W. Jack-

son, 18 J. Coulton, 19 Murphy and Doherty, 20 J. Henderson.

GOLD BOTTOM FROM MOUTH UP.

Discovery Gleason, 1 J. Munro, 2 and 3 Baker and Ritchie, 4 C. S. Hamlin, 4a G. Mohr, 5 G. Lindecker, 6 T. Cashel, 7 Ed Parlin, 8 A. Calder, 9 F. Wardsworth, 10 Jas. McGraw, 11 B. Hallensead, 12 L. Loads, 13 F. Kloke, 14 Ed Vachon, 15 F. Bouchard, 16 M. Thibert, 16a Leon Vernon, 17 E. C. Stahl, 18 J. S. Malooney, 18a J. Neilson, 19 J. C. Picord, 20 F. O. Demers, 21 F. Locke, 22 E. C. Stahl, 23 A. Larson.

GOLD BOTTOM ABOVE.

Discovery A. McDonald, 1 and 2 J. Zamowsky, 3 A. Moen, 4 Sullivan and Slavin, 5 W. E. Hooley, 5a J. McCoola, 6, 7, 8, 9 Boyle and Slavin, 10 H. Renstrum, 11 Alice Stone, 12 J. Sliver, 13 T. Pickering, 14 P. Couley, 15 C. O. Olson, 16 P. Roman, 17 and 18 P. Bauman, 19 M. Steinfield, 20 G. Williams.

GOLD BOTTOM, BELOW.

1 E. Fitzpatrick, 2 R. Fitzpatrick, 3 A. Moen, 4 J. Breslin, 5 J. B. Monett, 6 W. Robinson, 7 O. Swanson, 8 Alex McDonald, 9 J. E. Hansen, 10 J. F. York, 11 H. G. Bettay, 12 G. Friend.

MAGNET GULCH.

1 Stannufshall et al., 2 McGregor, Pattullo et al., 2a Irma Gardet, W. Baker, 3 McGregor, Pattullo, et al., 4 E. A. Baker et al., 5 u. half E. Delapora.

AMERICAN GULCH.

1, 2 and 3 Carper and Hubbard, 4 W. Northrup, 5 Leathers and Bradburn.

QUEEN GULCH.

1 Ernestein, Blaire, Earl Stevens, 2 Johnson, Pellet et al., 3 Blanche Scott, 4 Grace Duffield, 5 Robert Johnson.

FOX GULCH, ABOVE.

Discovery and 1 Anglo-Klondike Mining Co. Ltd., 2 I. half Fred Haerler, 3 McLean and Lisk, 5 P. M. Madole.

FOX GULCH, BELOW.

1 Anglo-Klondike Mining Co. Ltd., 1 I. half Jas. A. Warner, 2 C. A. Brown and W. H. Myers.

MONTE CRISTO GULCH.

1 Peters, Davis, Anderson et al., 2 McLeod, Olson et al., Lung, Palmer et al., 4 Palmer Bros. and Doig, 5 Edw. Monahan.

VICTORIA GULCH.

1 M. F. Thompson and Willett, 2 Gus. Johnson, 3 Lancaster and Calderhead, 4 Coal and Hibbs, 5 Ogburn, Soggs et al., 6 Tardell, McNamee et al., 7 McCook, Richardson et al., 8 Talbott, McIwan et al., 9 Hoime, Williams et al.

ADAMS GULCH.

1 A. Magan, et al., 2 E. E. Andrews, 3 I. half Sinclair and McDonald, 4 I. half Cormack and Chisholm, 4 u. half Picketts, McDonald, et al., 4a Houston and McPhail, 5 and 6 Steward and McDonald, 7 Marcosse, Lewin et al., 8 McKenzie, Chisholm et al., 9 N. Hunt, 10 Tessier and Burnett.

UPPER DISCOVERY, DOMINION.

Discovery, Biedeman, Hansen et al. 1 McCormick, Tozie et al., 2 D. Doig et al., 3 S. Nickels, 4 A. McDonald et al., 5 J. E. Girouard et al., 7 Furgeon, Kane et al., 8 Ben Wilson and McDonald, 9, T. C. Healy, Roap et al., 10 McNeil, West et al., 11 H. T. Wills et al., 12 Shaw and French, 13 Griffiths and Wild, 14 Wm. Nicholson, 15

James Dodds, 16 Alcock and Bunnell, 17 W. H. Morris, 18 McDonald and Morrison, 19 Robert Mercer, 20 A. McDonald, 21 C. W. Johnson et al., 22 Weaver Burk et al., 23 Grotschier and Sprague, 24 D. McG. Stewart, 25 F. B. Graham.

BONANZA BELOW.

Discovery Geo. Carmack, 1 Tagish Jim, 2 Lynch and Leak, 3 Mizner and Leak, 4 Yukon Gold Fields, 5 C. J. Berry, 6 McDonald and Fesbender, 7 Gainsford and McDonald, 8 A. Johnson, 9 Kirkpatrick and Mortord, 10 Dutault and Lapiet, 11 Ladue, Wilson et al., 12 Bonner, Kirkpatrick, White et al., 13 Horn and McDonald, 14, 15 and 16 McKay and McGillivray, 17 Wills and Swanson, 18 Crockett, Burke and Donovan, 19 Mitchell, Wilson et al., 20 F. Matfield et al., 20a (148 ft.) Owens, Oliver and Case, 21 McNamee et al., 22 David Doig, 23 Bettlens et al., 24 and 25 Anglo-Klondike Min. Co. Ltd., 26 Christie et al., 28 Osborne and Lynn, 29 Cudahy, Hammil, Wear, 30 Fay, Lowe et al., 31 A. H. Day et al., 32 Klondike Min. Co., 33 McDonald, McGee et al., 34 A. N. C. Treadgold, 35 Reliance Min. and Trading Co., 36 A. M. C. Treadgold, 37 J. S. Williams, 38 John Anderson, 39 Simm, Foote et al., 40 Baker, Hart et al., 41 Paillard, Nisbet et al., 42 Seiler and Beneyton, 43 Stauff, Pichon, Ganvin et al., 44 Harking, F. G. McDonald et al., 45 Johnson and Finstadt, 46 Berwin and Kerins, 47 Stodler and Peterson, 48 Ole Finstadt, 49 and 50 Cudahy, Hamil and Wear, 51 Barwell and Debney, 52 Binet, Jansen et al., 53 and 54 Wm. White, 55 and 56 Reliance Min. and Trad. Co., 57 Healy, Madale et al., 62 Cudahy, Hamil and

Wear, 63 Cudahy, Hamil and Wear, 64 and 65 Wm. White, 66 Reliance Min. and Trad. Co., 67 Louis Renaud, 68 T. McMullen, 69 Thompson and Ahlgren, 70 Stanley and Worden, 71 C. M. Farrer, 74, 75, 76 Klondike Gold Fields Co., 76a Severice and Turner, 76b Nat Nilly, 77 Klondike Gold Fields Co., 78 R. L. Purves, 79 Reese, Christensen and Fisher, So D. Doig, Soa Doig, Apple et al., Sob V. Nightingale, Si Hill, Stevens et al., Sra E. Brady, 82 Doig et al., 83 Doig and Bradley, 84 Butler and Lenibecker, 85 James and Steward, 86 A. N. C. Treadgold, 87 and 88 Wm. Bradley, 89 Louis Bolton.

BONANZA ABOVE.

1 Tagish Charley, 1a Kline, Duffy, Mellon et al., 2 McDonald, Bonanza K. Co. Ltd., 2a Ash and Lowe, 3 A. N. C. Treadgold, S. A. James, 4 Charles Lamb, 4a Wilson and Conover, 5 Treadgold, Cudahy et al., 6 Berry and Say, 7 Tweed, Magha, et al., 8 Cudahy, Hamil and Wear, 9 Klocke and Healy, 10 Doig and Smith, 11 Wm. White, 12 Lisle, Wright et al., 13 H. D. Wright and Price, 14 Surene and Picotte, 15 Ames, Conrad and Blake, 16 Mattock and White, 16a Pelletier, Vernon et al., 17 Cudahy et al., 18 Crist, Lind et al., 19 Klocke and Wick, 20 G. R. Clazy and Coffey, 2 Reliance Min. and Trad. Co., et al., 23 and 24a McFarlane, McLaren et al., 24b Smith and Picotte, 25 J. F. Burke, 26 Lind and Christ et al., 26b Jas. McNamee, 27 and 28 J. J. Healy, 29 Cudahy, Hamil and Wear, 30 Mitchell, Lind et al., 30a and 31 Cudahy, Hamil and Wear, 32 Klondike Consolidated Co., Ltd., 33 Nelson, Ward et al., 34 R. Butler, McMullen et al., 35 Yukon Corp. Ltd.

TRANSPORTATION.

From the moment of the discovery of Alaska by the Russians to the present time the development of the region adjoining the Yukon river and its settlement has been largely a question of transportation. The country has been so inaccessible and barren that before the advent of modern steamboating even the discovery of gold was insufficient to populate the district. Venturesome spirits would make a rapid dash in and out of the unmapped interior, many running out of supplies and losing their lives in the struggle. The development of the country has kept pace with the growth of transportation facilities and cheapening of supplies. Indeed in such a land the opening up of its immense possibilities on a larger scale than provided for by the transportation companies is impossible. When the Yukon river was occupied by one single steamboat, the product of the land was an equation with that one steamboat. When a half dozen boats plied up and down that stream, the deposits of gold were worked in exact proportion. Now that a hundred steamers maintain an agitation of the water of the river the whole summer long, aided by a railway at the upper end, the total product of the Yukon territory alone has amounted to \$20,000,000 in one season, with a large sum from the scattered mines of Alaska. It may be laid down as a safe proposition that this degree of develop-

ment would have been impossible but for the corresponding degree of development of transportation. Even today the carrying capacity of all the various companies operating upon the river is scarcely equal to the demands of the country.

The cheapening of traffic nowhere in the world means as much as on the Yukon. When it is taken into consideration that in a country with a navigable river of over 2000 miles, the value of goods is from three to five times the original cost, it will at once be seen that the cheapening of transportation by the introduction of modern methods is of vital importance. The lessening of the cost of transportation of supplies to one half would mean the opening up of an area of hundreds of miles of gold laden gravel which are known of now but are lying idle because of the excessive cost of working.

Steamboats will bring in modern machinery. Steamboats will bring in the representatives of that capital which must be used in large amounts to properly show up the wonderful richness of this arctic land. It is steamboats which in the past opened up the country to the prospectors who in such a few short seasons have discovered and shown up to the world so many gold fields in such diverse localities, at least one of those fields being of a richness which caused the world to gasp in astonishment.

The development of transportation has rendered it possible for the country to maintain at present in comparative comfort a population of 15,000 to 20,000 people in the Yukon territory. The improvement and cheapening of the service means the building of more and more cities, and with the advent of the comforts of civilization will come a constantly increasing population. The distance from the centers of population is so great that it will be impossible ever to put down the cost of living to the level of New York or Chicago, and hence wages will never descend to the scale ordinarily paid on the outside. But plentiful transportation has done much to both cheapen living and reduce wages. Consequently today there are a great many properties being worked at a margin which would have an entire loss to their owners at the high prices paid for supplies and labor in the season of 1897-98. If on the Yukon gold is king, transportation is certainly a hand-maiden and is queen. Owing to a lack of transportation facilities, in 1897 flour was retailed at \$60 per sack. In 1898-9 transportation had reduced that necessity to \$8 per sack of 50 pounds. Today good flour is sold at \$4.50.

The ruinously expensive methods of mining with fire are giving way to mining machinery and steam. It is transportation that has rendered it possible to take in

boilers and engines. The impossibility heretofore of the use of these great labor savers is readily grasped when freighting over the summit was 60 cents a pound. It is to the transportation companies we look for relief from the conditions of isolation which overtake us each fall and stay with us until a late spring breaks up the icy fetters of our artery of commerce, the great river.

The railroad era is well advanced, the W. P. V. Ry. being completed from Skagway to Whitehorse. A railroad can be operated winter and summer because of that fact will work miracles in opening up the gold fields of Alaska and the Yukon territory.

It was the first strides of modern transportation in the form of a steamboat which rendered that little colony at Fortymile possible, from out of which colony, in the accident of circumstances, was drafted the man who made the Klondike known to the world. We refer to George Carmack, who went from Fortymile to discover Bonanza creek and carried the glorious news back to the steamboat feet miners of that camp. It is safe to say there would have been no Klondike had there been no steamboats. No man can foretell what the discoveries will be as a result

of the people poured into the country by the rapidly multiplying transportation companies but even without any new Klondikes, the known deposits of the yellow metal are destined through improved methods to make this land a golden one in the near future.

Whether or not the active steps looking towards the early commencing of construction of a railroad between Valdez and Eagle City, that have been reported have actually taken place or not is a matter at least debatable, but in either case there seems little room to doubt that such a road will eventually be built.

It would appear at first glance that it was a small concern to Dawson whether this proves to be the ultimate fact or not, but a little consideration will show that it means much more to Dawson than would appear at first glance.

Competition is said to be the life of trade, and if this does not apply to transportation companies it does not apply to anything. If a road is built from Valdez to Eagle City, competition in the matter of freight and passenger traffic would unquestionably follow, and with competing railroad and steamboat

lines, Dawson's service would unquestionably be improved.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

During the past year many and vast warehouses have been built in Dawson, most conspicuously along the river frontage, and while these were a necessity because of the increased population, it will be seen that their being there is due wholly to the better and greater facilities for the transportation of freight than had previously obtained, and the thoughtful visitor who saw the interior of those warehouses after their completion, piled, as they were, from floor to roof with recently arrived freight, could not fail to have been impressed with the fact that the various steamers had been busy during the season.

WINTER TRAFFIC.

The idea is generally prevalent in the outside world that Dawson is wholly dependent upon the flow of the Yukon in the summer months for the transportation of freight, and in a measure this is true, but only in a measure, because really considerable freight is brought here over the ice by means of horse teams during the winter, and this winter will probably witness more of this traffic than any previous year in Dawson's history.

DAWSON.

In many respects the history of Dawson is the most wonderful known to modern times, and, indeed, only the commercial advancement of the present age makes such a history possible.

A trifle more than four years since Dawson was unthought of, even as the nucleus of the present flourishing city, let alone what it is today, one of the most modern, and at the same time, perhaps the newest and most isolated city in the world, and it has become all of this in four years' time and in the face of a climate which a few brief years since was considered in more favored parts impossible for the white race to withstand.

To divide the history of Dawson into parts, it may be said that the time previous to last year was the primary stage, and that last year the writing was placed upon the wall which foretold of the present prosperity so noticeable to all.

Not until the river carried away its winter's accumulation of ice last spring did the present modern city become a tangible fact noticeable to resident and visitor alike. When the freight which had been ordered during the winter previous from almost every known quarter of the globe, began pouring in by the earliest boats, and this merchandise, building material, furnishings and what not was distributed so that its presence was known and consequent influences felt, peo-

ple began to awaken to the fact that Dawson was no longer a mere mining camp, but that it had assumed its proper place of dignity and importance, and had passed at a stride from a small and rude town, the temporary stopping place for miner and prospector en route to the scene of actual mining or possible fresh discoveries, to the position of a great commercial and social center. With the first two sections of Dawson's history the present sketch has little to do, otherwise than by comparison, as that has long since been given to publication, and the Dawson of former times, although it must ever be lovingly remembered by those who knew it, and which as it recedes farther and farther from us with the tearing down of each old landmark, and takes to itself new and ever varying aspects as it passes from all but the treasure house of memory, is by no means the Dawson of today.

Dawson is no longer a mere mining camp. It is a modern city. Let anyone who doubts this statement look down any of Dawson's principal streets, and "looking backward" a brief year or two compare the past and the present. This done let him scan the faces of those he meets and he convinced that with the passing of the mining camp goes also the pioneer. This done, if he has the quality of reverence at all developed, he will, men-

tally at least, uncover while the two pass together to an honored place in history.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In referring to the multitude of improvements which are not only seen but felt by every sense, it is difficult to know just where to begin or what to say, for the reason that the original is so fast passing from our ken, and one in looking at the improvements in the city as a whole, is apt to confound the improvement with the improved.

Where once the city lay in a mirey bog, it now rests upon a solid foundation—the product of immense labor and expense. The nights of our present are electrically lighted and as bright as they are in any modern city. There was a time when sidewalks were unknown, except at the porches before the doors of some of the log cabins were so dignified, and those who went to the dance halls to dance carried their shoes under their arms, and wore the Indian made muckluks or rubber boots on their feet as they waded through the muddy streets.

Although the log cabin is still much in evidence, it gives place, month by month to the more pretentious and modern frame building, and the time must come when the log cabin will be as much of a rarity here as elsewhere. There is a very good and quite sufficient reason why the log cabin as a residence

building is not supplanted by the more modern structure more rapidly. The extreme cold of the winter weather makes the extra warmth of the log house a most desirable quality.

There was a time in Dawson's history when if a man wanted a bath he took it in a gold pan, and a clean shirt was only to be had at the expense of personally washing it. Meals he might, or might not, get at the restaurants, according to the amount of provisions there happened to be in town. Now bath houses are as plentiful and as reasonable in their charges as anywhere, and the laundries are unexcelled either in the grade of work turned out or its cost.

In the matter of restaurants and hotels where meals are served, Dawson has her share of culinary artists and caterers, with the result that a better meal is scarcely obtainable than the one that can be bought in Dawson's eating places.

Perhaps one of the greatest and most generally felt improvements is that of the telegraphic service. This makes possible a great many things altogether out of the question previous to its establishment.

The fugitive from justice may be stopped and returned by a finger's weight upon that instrument of magic—the telegraph key, and the merchant wanting a supply of some commodity, in place of sending at great expense, as in former times, a man to buy and see to its safe delivery sits in his office and fills in the blank spaces of a telegraph form, sends his office boy to the station with it, and forgets all about it for the time, well knowing that the matter has been attended to.

Churches, public libraries, free reading rooms, and a whole multitude of social organizations are among the heavy list of mod-

ern improvements already enjoyed, to say nothing of the many others which have been projected and are well under way.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is generally counted high here, but whether it is higher than in other places, all things considered, is a question not yet decided to any degree of satisfaction.

Of course to the man without an income the expense of living seems high, but then there is little excuse for any one being without an income in Dawson, because being a big city of rapid growth and constant change there are many and varied opportunities always.

Good meals may be had at the restaurants at a dollar apiece, and furnished rooms at a trifle more per day. The cost of maintaining a family here can scarcely be arrived at with any degree of accuracy because the extent of the cost depends so largely upon the tastes and manner of living of those most concerned.

It is the general opinion, however, that the cost of living in Dawson will compare very favorably with that of other communities when the increase of income, which keeps apace with that of expense, is considered.

WAGES.

The wages formerly paid to miners have been reduced somewhat during the past year, but with the reduction in the matter of wages has come a material decrease in the cost of living, so that the matter is as broad as it is long from a wage-worker's standpoint.

The wages paid to other kinds of labor remain about stationary, the average being from seven to ten dollars per day.

CLIMATE.

So much has been said regarding the climate here, and such widespread misappre-

hension concerning it seems to be prevalent among people of the outside world, that it may be well to correct some fallacious ideas. That the temperature goes very low here there is no gainsaying, but that any suffering is necessary in consequence is most strenuously denied. There is no reason whatever why if one is provided with proper clothing any great degree of discomfort should result from the cold of winter. Nature in some manner effects a balance for most extremes, and Dawson's climate is no exception to this rule, for while it is very cold at times, we have in the winter months, little or no wind, and the atmosphere being very dry, the cold is not felt more than in other localities where the thermometer never reaches zero.

The summer, though brief, is one of glorious, almost uninterrupted sunshine and balmy breezes. There is no time in the 24 hours that one may not read by daylight, and the songs of wild birds, some of them wonderfully sweet, are heard always.

If nature, in a moment of unpropitious mood, gave us long, dark and cold winters, she relented in time to make all the amends possible when she ordained our summer season one of perpetual light and warmth.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

With the broad Yukon flowing past its front door, Dawson becomes the center of the lumber industry for the district. Along the banks and on the tributaries of the noble river there grows an abundance of the different varieties of spruce, which the river affords a ready means of transportation to the mills in Dawson of which there are five. The Yukon Saw Mill & Lumber Co., the Ladue Lumber Co., the Canadian Lumber Co., the Klondike Mill Co., and O. W. Hobbs.

All have on hand large stocks of plain and dressed lumber, cut from native wood, and all are provided with the latest improved machinery. The Yukon company has lately erected a new building in connection with the mill in which all kinds of planing and moulding is done.

BUILDINGS.

The saw and hammer have been heard in the land to some purpose during the past summer, and the great gaps between dwelling houses just outside the business portion of the city, have been greatly lessened. The rapid and constant building which has been in progress since early last spring have been matters of public comment, and referred to by the press a great many times.

Aside from the erection of dwelling houses there has been some notable public and commercial building in progress.

Last spring one might look up or down or across the Yukon from almost any point on First avenue, but very early this view was shut off by the erection of an uninterrupted row of warehouses the full length of the river front where steamers land. This work was pushed all over the city and a large number of vast warehouses is the result. That portion of Dawson lying over against the Klondike has also been greatly improved, and is thickly built up at present.

The postoffice building at the corner of Third street and Third avenue is the most notable and handsome of Dawson's new buildings, and the new courthouse, public school buildings in course of construction are among the buildings which the government has arranged for.

STREETS.

Those laid out the city knew what they were about when they mapped out the broad,

commodious thoroughfares dividing them into blocks.

The streets running east and west are numbered from one to ten inclusive, while the avenues running north and south and are also numbered, beginning with First avenue at the river and running back towards the mountain. The streets lying between what is known as the Klondike slough and the Klondike river are known in the same way, with the addition of the word south.

SPORTS.

Dawson is essentially a lover of sports and a patron as well.

Last fall a strong effort was made to form an athletic club, but this for some unknown reason fell through. It was proposed by those who had the matter in hand to erect a club house and gymnasium, but the matter was dropped in its infancy. The principal athletic sports of the winter consist in hockey matches played between of which there are many. The matches are popular and are played before large audiences.

Curling is another sport with many lovers in Dawson, but owing a misfortune which befell the curling rink early in the season the game has been little played thus far.

FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT.

Owing to the great incoming of families and respected femininity during the year, the present social season in Dawson far exceeds in all those things which go to make life tolerable, and which have been to a great extent the great beckoning finger which silently called upon men in the past to leave the land of gold and cold for the older settled countries all previous seasons. It may be and fortunately is less fast and lurid, but it is better, and every one knows it.

There are three dancing clubs as permanent organizations, and with each of these giving a party once a week, there is no lack of opportunity to dance. Then there are the athletic clubs, and teams organized for the various sports, a score of individual projects for social entertainments during the winter, besides the clubs which are up to an exceedingly high standard. When, added to these things one numbers the churches and the Free Public Library concerts, and the evenings sure to be spent in private social intercourse (for Dawson has its entertainers—none better), the social possibilities of the city assume rather imposing proportions.

CHURCHES.

To the watchfulness and care of the Christian churches is due the fact that no place is ever allowed to remain long without Christian teaching, and Dawson has been far from neglected in this matter, as five churches have been established, the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist, besides the Salvation Army.

HOSPITALS.

Of these praiseworthy and necessary institutions there are two, known as the Good Samaritan and St. Mary's hospitals.

These institutions are situated one at the north end and the other at the south end of the city, and have been from the time of their founding, of incalculable benefit to the public, making possible the successful treatment of many difficult cases which would, of necessity under less favorable circumstances, have resulted in fatalities.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Free Public Library and Reading Room has been in the past, and will no doubt continue to be in the future, one of the greatest

marks of improvements and public advancement in the city. The library is well stocked with standard and contemporaneous works of fiction, history, religion and reference, to say nothing of the files of newspapers, magazines and other current literature. The room is always open to the public, and has proved a source of pleasure and benefit to a vast number of people to whom reading might otherwise have been almost an impossibility.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

According to the report of the principal, Mr. G. P. McKenzie, made June 30th at the close of the year the number of pupils enrolled was 175 with an average attendance not including the kindergarden of 91.5. The percentage present was 76. During the winter the average attendance was high with the exception of the month of January when the extremely cold weather lowered the average to 68. During the months of May and June the attendance was smaller but that is accounted for by so many children leaving the city for the outside.

Continuing the report says: The course of study followed has been as far as circumstances would permit, that of the Northwest territories and the school has been graded along those lines. Great difficulty has been experienced in this regard, the pupils coming, as they do, from many different provinces and states and each having a different standard of graduation. The work of the different standards is divided as follows: Primary department, standard one, divided into three classes; intermediate department,

standards two and three; advanced department, four and five, and there is also a class taking the first year's work in the high school.

"The lack of text books has taxed the ingenuity of the teachers in presenting the subjects orally and seriously retarded the progress of the work more especially in the advanced classes."

The difficulty experienced last year owing to the insufficient number of text books will not be encountered this year, as the books ordered last spring have arrived and are awaiting the opening of school to be unpacked. There are from three to twelve dozen copies of each book according to the grade and the number of pupils who will require them.

NEWSPAPERS.

The city has three daily newspapers, one semi-weekly, one weekly and one monthly.

DAWSON'S CUSTOM HOUSE.

The volume of business transacted through the local custom house in the course of a year places Dawson well up in the list of important Canadian ports of entry.

Considering the comparatively small population of the town and the adjoining mining districts which Dawson supplies the figures total up to an amount which is really remarkable.

The fact that importations are so heavy may be attributed to several causes. The population both of the town and the creeks is largely made up of American citizens, the mercantile business of Dawson being principally in their hands. This condition has

operated largely in favor of the importation of American goods.

In addition to this fact it must be noted that the coast cities of the United States have made particular efforts to secure the trade of Dawson with no small degree of success.

Vancouver and Victoria are now awakening to the opportunity which is before them in the Yukon territory and little by little the trade is being diverted toward those cities.

The superior shipping facilities which the cities on the other side of line possess has given them thus far a marked advantage over their Canadian rivals.

GOLD VALUES.

At the mints the value of gold is computed on a basis of 900 fine which is the fineness of gold coin and worth \$18 an ounce. Pure gold is worth \$20.67 per ounce and is paid for on this basis according to its fineness.

The government makes no charge for minting gold with the exception of 2 cents per ounce for copper used as alloy and the further cost of eliminating base metal from bullion when it requires refining before coining.

TABLE OF GOLD VALUES AT VARIOUS DEGREES OF FINENESS.

Value oz.	Fine.	Value oz.	Fine.
\$ 9	430	\$15	730
10	480	16	780
11	530	17	830
12	580	18	870
13	630	19	920
14	680	20.67	1000



SKAGWAY, ALASKA, 1901.

Representative Business Houses of Dawson.

AMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

The city of Dawson contains several mercantile houses which in magnitude and extent of operations cannot be duplicated in any city in the world of double the population. The capital invested, not only in stock but in buildings and business property, reaches enormous figures. This is due to local conditions which make it obligatory on the part of the Dawson merchant to buy and store practically his full year's stock during the few months of open navigation, he having to hold the same or at least a part, until the following year when his stock is again replenished.

To do so, the merchant, or rather the mercantile concern must have unlimited capital. There are a few such firms in Dawson and the one to which this space is devoted hold no secondary place in the mercantile operations of this city. We refer to the Ames Mercantile Company, whose main building, situated on First avenue, covers an area of 25x100 feet, the lower floor being divided into three departments, for groceries, dry goods and hardware. On the second floor, ladies' furs, suits and cloaks, furniture, carpets, draperies, rugs, etc., each in separate departments, under the supervision of obliging and painstaking clerks. The Ames spirit of enterprise is manifested at every turn and the employees are dominated with an ambition to satisfy the numerous patrons. Back

of the main building are two warm and cold storage warehouses, extending to Second avenue, each 25x100 feet in dimensions, both are stocked to the roof with winter supplies. On the water front, opposite the main store is another warehouse which is used exclusively for storing the company's hardware and steam fitting supplies.

A visit to the stores and warehouses of this great establishment would well repay the time and from which a better idea could be obtained of the immense stock carried and of the magnitude of the company's operations. During the past summer, three large warehouses were erected, each 50x100 feet in dimensions and two stories high, with a total floor space of 30,000 square feet. Two are located on Second avenue and one on Third avenue. All of the warehouses are connected with the main store by a private railroad track, thus expediting the transfer of goods which are being constantly moved to meet the extraordinary demands. The company's warehouses and stores are of corrugated galvanized iron, lined with asbestos and in every way built with a view to permanency and are practically fire proof. The warehouses are fitted for both warm and cold storage, a complete system of hot and cold water pipes radiating through the entire area. The company maintains a thorough system of fire protection, a 6-inch main, with the necessary

connections, running through all their buildings. The number of employees necessary to the transaction of the company's great volume of business is 25, all of whom are thoroughly drilled in the use of the fire extinguishing apparatus and as a whole forms a most efficient fire brigade. One of the finest residence buildings in Dawson, the property of the company, located on Second avenue, is devoted to a "home" for the company's employees. The building is handsomely furnished and here the employees enjoy all the comforts of a home in a literal sense and many an evening is happily rounded out in genial companionship and amusement.

The company's home office is No. 3 California street, San Francisco, with branches at Dawson, Nome, Teller City and Mary's Igloo. Of the Nome establishment we quote the following from the Nome Chronicle:

"The Ames Mercantile Company has with a bound reached the top among the commercial firms of Nome. There was room here for a large department store with modern fixtures and up-to-date, experienced salesmen. This firm has filled the long felt want. F. H. Ames, the president and manager of the firm, spent the greater part of the past winter and spring in the eastern cities, engaged in making a careful selection of the \$300,000 stock of general merchandise, hardware and clothing consigned to Nome. His experience

for the past two years in Dawson, as the head of the same firm, eminently qualified him as a judge of what the Nome trade demanded.

"A lot on Front street was purchased and the handsomest store building in Alaska was erected in about a week's time, the whole representing an outlay of \$50,000. The establishment of a department firm in such pretensions and elegant quarters in so short a time introduced an innovation in Nome seldom attempted outside of the big business centers. An inspection trip through the three stories will conclusively show that no expense has been spared in the selection of goods, and in the finish of the interior care has been taken to equal the best display adopted by the biggest concerns in the large cities.

"The store building, three stories, are 40x140 in dimensions, is constructed of the best building material. In its massive and plain decorations it pleases the eye and attracts the attention of the residents for the elegance it combines with solidity. No other store in the city has the extent in large display windows and in the room and light for the artistic exhibitions of goods possessed by this place. The steamers Centennial and Noyo and the schooners H. C. Wright and Laura Pike brought up the immense stock, which was lightered on the beach and transferred upon cars running on a track to the store and warehouse.

"While the merchandise and goods were being piled and displayed in order, the contractors and painters were hurrying the completion of the building at a lively pace.

"The Ames Mercantile Company has been established in Dawson since 1898, and by the broad and liberal policy pursued by Mr. F. H. Ames as manager, it now enjoys the confidence of the purchasing public and ranks

among the foremost firms in the Klondike in the extent of its business. A visit to the various departments of the store cannot fail but convey the impression that there is a unity of purpose and a desire to excel in each of the branches. The clerks have been selected because of their wide experience as salesmen and ability to look after the interests of patrons. As for the 1500 tons of stock, one has only to visit the store in order to get an idea of the quality of the goods and the excellent grade of all materials. It is the policy of the firm to handle only the best, to make quick sales, to cut the margins of profit close and encourage wholesale buying from the purchaser. Only serviceable wares and merchandise best adapted to the Nome trade are sold at this store, because the majority of the Nome people are late arrivals from the outside world and are good judges of A No. 1 articles. Near the warehouse on First avenue are the coal and lumber yards, connected with the store by the trackway."

From the foregoing description of the company's operations, covering a period of three years it will be readily seen that the Ames Mercantile Company, though the youngest of the great commercial concerns of Alaska and the Yukon, has attained a most important position as one of the greatest factors in the country's development and to that guiding genius who has controlled its destinies is due the greatest credit as one of the ablest financiers doing business in the north.

The Ames Mercantile Company is incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, with officers as follows:

F. H. Ames, president.

A. M. Bergevin, vice president.

Henry Gray, secretary.

Mr. W. H. Parsons is manager of the company's Dawson interests.

STEAMER CLIFFORD SIFTON.

One of the most important features of a growing community is its transportation facilities. Of the extensive fleet plying between this port and Whitehorse the steamer Clifford Sifton, operated by the Dome Commission Company, has established an enviable reputation with the traveling public. As an example of the popularity of the this line we will refer to the departure of the company's steamer Sifton, August 3, and the rival steamer, Yukoner, the same day. The Sifton carried 100 passengers and was taxed to its fullest capacity, and the Yukoner, while of much greater passenger capacity, carried but 20 passengers. This incident created much comment and Messrs. Townsend and Rose, the managers of the Clifford Sifton, were the recipients of many congratulations upon their success in the management of their line in the face of a powerful opposition. The record round trip between Dawson and Whitehorse this season of the Sifton is six days and 14 hours. The steamer has been recently refitted throughout and carries ample supplies in every department. Only the most experienced navigators and pilots are employed, which fact, together with the light draft of the vessel, makes it possible to navigate at the extremes of the season. The company owning and operating the Sifton is the Dome Commission Company, with head office at Seattle, Washington. The officers are J. S. Williams, president; J. L. Wortham, treasurer and H. J. Mignerey, assistant manager. Townsend and Rose, managers, offices First avenue, opposite S.-V. T. dock, Dawson. The uniform courteous treatment extended to the traveling public by the officers and employees of this line, together with superior accommodations, table service, etc., afforded

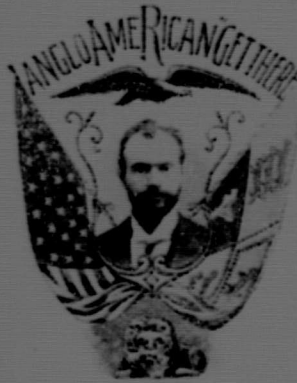


VIEW FROM PORCUPINE HILL, "WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE," SKAGWAY, ALASKA.

has won for the Sifton the well merited credit of being the most popular steamer leaving Dawson.

The company are extensive wholesale traders and maintain large warehouses at Seattle, Whitehorse and Dawson.

MENDHAM, THE JEWELER.



All old timers in Dawson know Mendham, the jeweler. Notwithstanding the most trying circumstances with which he has to contend he has succeeded in building up a business second to none in the territory. W. H.

Mendham started for Dawson, August 14, 1897, leaving his home at Newark, N. J., to travel to the land of the midnight sun, and with his characteristic enterprise, loaded his bicycle with the tools of his trade and with but \$1.50 capital started on the long journey across the continent, working at his trade at different points and pedalling in six weeks to Denver, Colorado, 2000 miles distant and with sufficient capital earned to pay his fare to Seattle, Washington, from which point he worked up the coast, making souvenir jewelry which found ready sale in Juneau and Skagway. Renewing his journey, he crossed the difficult Chilcoot pass, continuing his work, and landed in Dawson in June, 1898, with one dollar capital. An opportunity was given him immediately upon his arrival to

paint some signs for a local concern and this he accomplished with such ability that he earned in a short time sufficient money to start in business and opened his first jewelry store in a tent. Six weeks of persistent effort found him the proud possessor of the leading souvenir jewelry factory in Dawson. The misfortune of typhoid fever overcame him and he sold his business and left for New York. The old time indomitable energy again asserted itself and after his convalescence, in February, 1899, he was scaling the tortuous heights of the Chilcoot pass with two tons of up-to-date machinery, three horses and five dogs. Reaching in Dawson in April he opened to the public his present business on First avenue.

Accepting a cordial invitation from Mr. Mendham to visit his establishment, the writer recently was much amazed to note the extraordinary display of diamonds and other rare jewels and his attention was particularly attracted by the wonderful exhibit of nuggets both in the raw and manufactured state. A particularly beautiful specimen was an Atlin nugget of 870 fineness, weighing over \$500. A number of exquisitely designed nugget bracelets, and gentlemen's watch fobs, set in diamonds were especially noticeable and it is doubtful if in the world-famed stock of Tiffany's or Andrew's diamond palace, similar treasure's could be found equalling the rare merit of originality or the superb workmanship so apparent. The work shop where a half dozen or more operatives were busily engaged in their several occupations, is fully equipped with the latest modern machinery, embracing turning lathes, drop hammer and foot presses, steel dies and other heavy machinery. A novel feature of this emporium of jewels is a magnificent

collection of quartz and nugget specimens from which are filled mail orders from all over the civilized world, prompt attention being paid to correspondence referring to specimens or souvenir jewelry.

The preceding brief biographical sketch of Mr. Mendham serves as a practical object lesson and strikingly demonstrates that which can be accomplished by the combination of intelligence, perseverance, tenacity of purpose, integrity and conscientious business methods. Practically without capital, other than that with which he was endowed by nature, W. H. Mendham has achieved in the brief period of three years, a success as remarkable as it is true, the results from the original capital of nothing being the extensive wholesale and retail jewelry establishment and other valuable interests, representing many thousands of dollars.

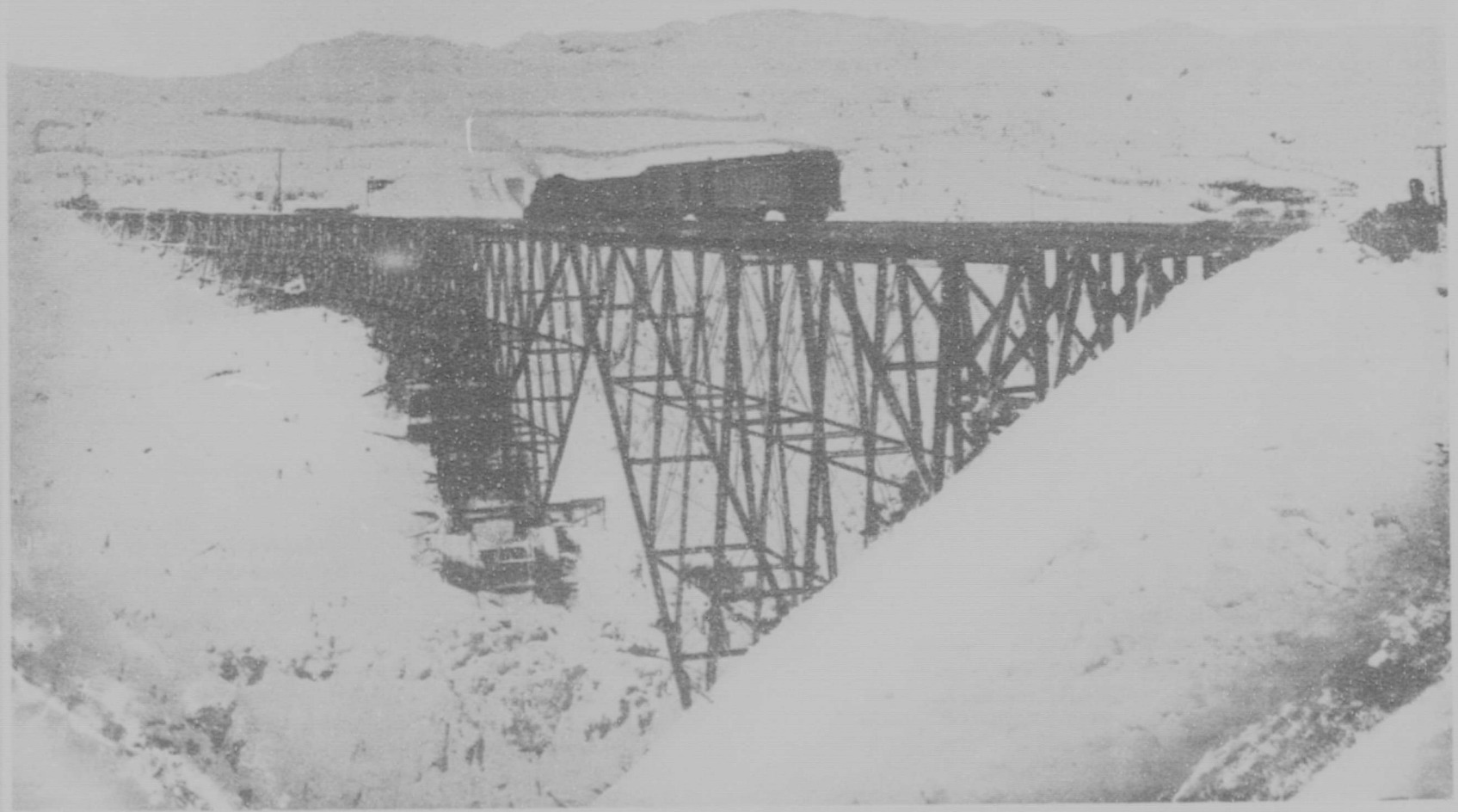
THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

That one of the most powerful corporations in the world, capitalized in the hundreds of millions of dollars, should select Dawson as the base of its extensive operations in the far north is significant of the fact that this gigantic enterprise has an abiding faith in the future and permanence of the Klondike. The company's agency in this city was established July 1898, four fire proof, corrugated iron warehouses containing a total floor space of 28,600 square feet are stocked with oils of every description and which are sold to the trade. The company operates the steamer "Oil City" between Dawson and St. Michael, which distributes stock to the various agencies along the Yukon river. The company maintain a dock on the water front for its own use, having

ns
all
on
to

ch
ect
ch
of
ur-
ss
her
by
the
as
the
en-
sh-
ent-

ora-
trun-
lect
pera-
f the
abid-
ce of
this
fire
ning
t are
and
pany
ween
butes
e Yu-
dock
aving



STEEL BRIDGE, SUPERSEDING THE SWITCHBACK ON THE "WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE."

entrance through the main warehouse. The head office of the company on the Pacific coast is at San Francisco, where W. S. Miller is secretary-treasurer and H. C. Breeden manager. Mr. M. D. Rainbow is the Dawson agent with offices corner First avenue and Eighth street.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

As can be seen in the illustration the new building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is an attractive two-story structure. It is located on the corner of First avenue and Queen street and occupies a floor space of 45 feet front by 35 feet in depth. The rough material used in its construction is of native spruce. On the north and west sides corrugated iron, asbestos lined, has been placed as a safeguard against a possibility of fire. The interior is ship-lapped and also covered with asbestos lining. Over this is placed British Columbia fir handsomely polished and paneled with Ionic pilasters rising from the floor to the ceiling on the different sides of the large banking room. The bank proper occupies all of the lower floor and is entirely free from supporting columns. The fittings of the bank are entirely modern, and presenting a very attractive appearance. Plate glass windows light the interior, the building being the best lighted in Dawson. Fancy metal screens form protective partitions above the counters and a spiral stairway leads to the assay department on the second floor. The iron material, pressed steel ceiling and ornamental fronts were manufactured on the outside. The massive vault is located on the

lower floor. This is absolutely fire proof and is built of stone with a lining of brick arched in cement, with a two-foot wall and a solid foundation of concrete. The dimensions of the vault are 7x12 feet. On the upper floor a large room has been fitted as an assay office. This part of the building has been heavily lined with corrugated iron and sheet iron, to eliminate the possibility of fire and here the immense receipts of gold dust are converted into bars for shipment.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Several handsome living rooms are on the second floor and are used by the bank officials. Water connection is made with the city's mains and the first flush system of sanitary plumbing installed in Dawson has been put in the building. In winter the building will be heated by steam and hot air.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is the second largest on the continent of America and operates more branches than any similar institution in Canada. In Canada there are 61 branches and in the United States six, New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Seattle, Portland and Skagway. An office is established in London, Eng., and their correspondents are in all the financial centers of the world.

From the statement of this great financial institution in January last, its assets show the enormous sum of \$65,000,000, paid up capital \$8,000,000, with a reserve fund of \$2,000,000. The home office is at Toronto, Canada, its president being Senator Geo. A. Cox, vice president, Robt. Kilgour; general manager, B. E. Walker; assistant general manager, J. H. Plummer, the Dawson branch being under the efficient management of Mr. H. T. Wills.

STANDARD CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Dawson developments are numerous and unique, but for pure, practical utility and unalloyed usefulness the Standard Circulating Library with its allied accessories, stands prominently forward as the popular place of the people. In the bustling boom days of '97 and '98 reading matter was rare and expensive, while a quiet spot to read, write and rest away from the "madding crowd" was out of the question.

The restless mass spent much time and money in the noisy bar rooms, the seductive

gambling dives, and the gilded palaces of sin, yet midst the multitude were many thoughtful minds who yearned for the quiet of the library and the peaceful purity of home. Some had small private libraries of favorite authors, others had some rare gems of thought which were cherished as dear personal friends, but few had appropriate places to put or use them.

At this time Mr. W. Horkan, a Bonanza miner met a serious accident while developing his claims and came to Dawson for surgical treatment. Seeing the existing conditions and knowing the miners' wants he bought all the books obtainable, sent outside for others, rented a store in the very centre of business, equipped it thoroughly and comfortably with reading, writing, chess and checker tables, smoking and conversation rooms, lavatories, closets and the many essentials so necessary to the homeless toilers. The doors were always open and the institute free to every one to come and go as they pleased, the only charge was in the circulating department where for one dollar per month any one could select from the thousands of volumes one or more books, just as they might require, carry them to their cabins, work shops, to the mines or wherever they wanted to use them. There were no deposits required, no time limitations, no fines exacted no narrow, restricting rules, every visitor was presumed to be a lady or gentleman and a scholar acquainted with books and familiar with the golden rule. The honor of the miner was considered paramount. Nor has this abiding faith been abused. For of the thousand of books, magazines, journals, pamphlets, papers, maps, charts, etc., so freely circulated and handled not one has been wilfully stolen or abused.

The library now contains nearly ten thousand volumes, representing every department of known thought and energy.

All the late publications, books, magazines and periodicals are received as quickly as issued. All the dictionaries, encyclopedias, reference works in science, art, mechanics, mining, engineering, etc., are kept constantly in the reading room.

All the general and local maps, creek and hillside surveys, and other useful mining data are conveniently arranged. The register shows over twenty-six hundred monthly subscribers in the circulating department alone, while every section of the institute is constantly crowded with interested visitors whose attentive department proves how thoroughly they appreciate the surroundings. The institution now covers a floor space of over 6000 square feet, and further improvement are now being added.

The refreshment department established in 1900, under the able management of C. Mulcahy, became so popular with the patrons that it had to be repeatedly enlarged until it is now the largest and best equipped restaurant in the entire Northwest territory, giving employment to sixteen cooks, assistants and waiters, who serve over one thousand meals daily. It is open at all times night and day, and like the rest of the departments is crowded to overflowing all the time. The popularity of the Standard Library and the good work it is doing is universally approved by every citizen of the Yukon territory.

P. BURNS & CO.

The above mentioned well known firm is the most extensive dealers in cattle in the entire northwest, ranking with the great cattle firm of Miller & Lux, of California. The head

offices of P. Burns & Co. are at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, with branches at Whitehorse and Dawson, Yukon Territory; Bennett Lake, Atlin, Pine City, Vancouver, Nelson, Rossland, Revelstoke, Greenwood, Trail, Ymir, Ainsworth, Kaslo, Sandon, Trout Lake, Nakusp, Three Forks, New Denver, Slocan City, Silverton, Grand Forks, Midway, Cascade City, Phoenix and Eholt, British Columbia. An immense abattoir and cold storage plant is located at Calgary and at all the various branches a large volume of business is transacted. For use at the Dawson branch alone, 313 hives, 850 hogs and 800 sheep are annually slaughtered. All of the various branches are under the efficient management of men selected because of their integrity and adaptability to the business. The Whitehorse branch is under the management of Mr. Dominick Burns, who is probably the best judge of cattle in the Territory. The Dawson branch is conducted by Mr. C. H. Authier, who is also a most capable man. The Dawson and Whitehorse branches, in the event of a shortage at either end, exchange courtesies by the shipment of beef between points to meet deficiencies.

The firm owns a cold storage plant in this city where meat is left 10 days before being sold. This method insures against any undesirable temperature and improves the taste and flavor by a large per cent. In addition to conducting a retail establishment, which is located on Second street between First and Second avenues, the firm does an extensive wholesale business throughout the district. The Dawson branch was opened in October, 1899, since which time the firm's business has constantly expanded.

The firm is prominently identified with every movement having a tendency to ad-

vance the public good and are in every way entitled to the large share of patronage which it now enjoys.

EMIL STAUF.

Dawson is remarkable in one instance inasmuch as its real estate interests are represented by but very few people. Among these few Mr. Emil Stauf is without question the leading operator. It is doubtful if in any other city in the world a single individual handles as large a proportion of realty as that which Mr. Stauf represents in Dawson, he practically having on his books all the land embraced within the boundaries of the town. His business was established in the spring of 1898, and is now located in the N. C. Co.'s office building on Third street. The conditions which have resulted in Mr. Stauf representing at one time or another, practically all the real property in the city are that he was appointed agent for Harper & Ladue, the original locators of the townsite, embracing 178 acres upon which the city of Dawson is now built. He also acquired a large interest in the same and has sold to original purchasers nearly every improved lot in the town. His business is not confined exclusively to real estate transactions—although the principal source of his large revenues—but to the collection of rents, acting as trustee for non-residents, buying and selling gold dust, agent of the Imperial Assurance Company, of Canada. He is also a large owner of valuable mining properties from which he derives a large income. Mr. Stauf is very prominent in social and commercial life and is in every respect a representative citizen. He is a naturalized citizen of Canada, a native of Berlin, Germany, where he was born in 1869.

BRIMSTON & STEWART.

In keeping with the advancement of civilization are the improvements in the undertakers' art, which in these days is recognized as one of the higher professions, not as a necessary evil but as an essential requisite. The above well known firm of funeral directors have by careful and conscientious dealings with the public, established a reputation as leaders in their line in the district. A specialty is made of embalming for distant shipment. In finely appointed quarters, where they were established in the fall of '98, in a building covering 1000 square feet of space, corner Second avenue and Fourth street, a large and select stock of coffins, burial cases, hermetically sealed metallic caskets, shrouds, etc., is carried. Both members of the firm are experienced funeral directors. This firm has the government contract for the burial of the indigent dead. In a separate building located on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, the firm are extensive dealers in household furniture, upholstery goods, carpets, matting, linoleums, mattresses, pillows, etc. A special feature of this concern is the repairing of furniture, lounges and upholstered goods, and carpet laying.

LONDON CIGAR STORE.

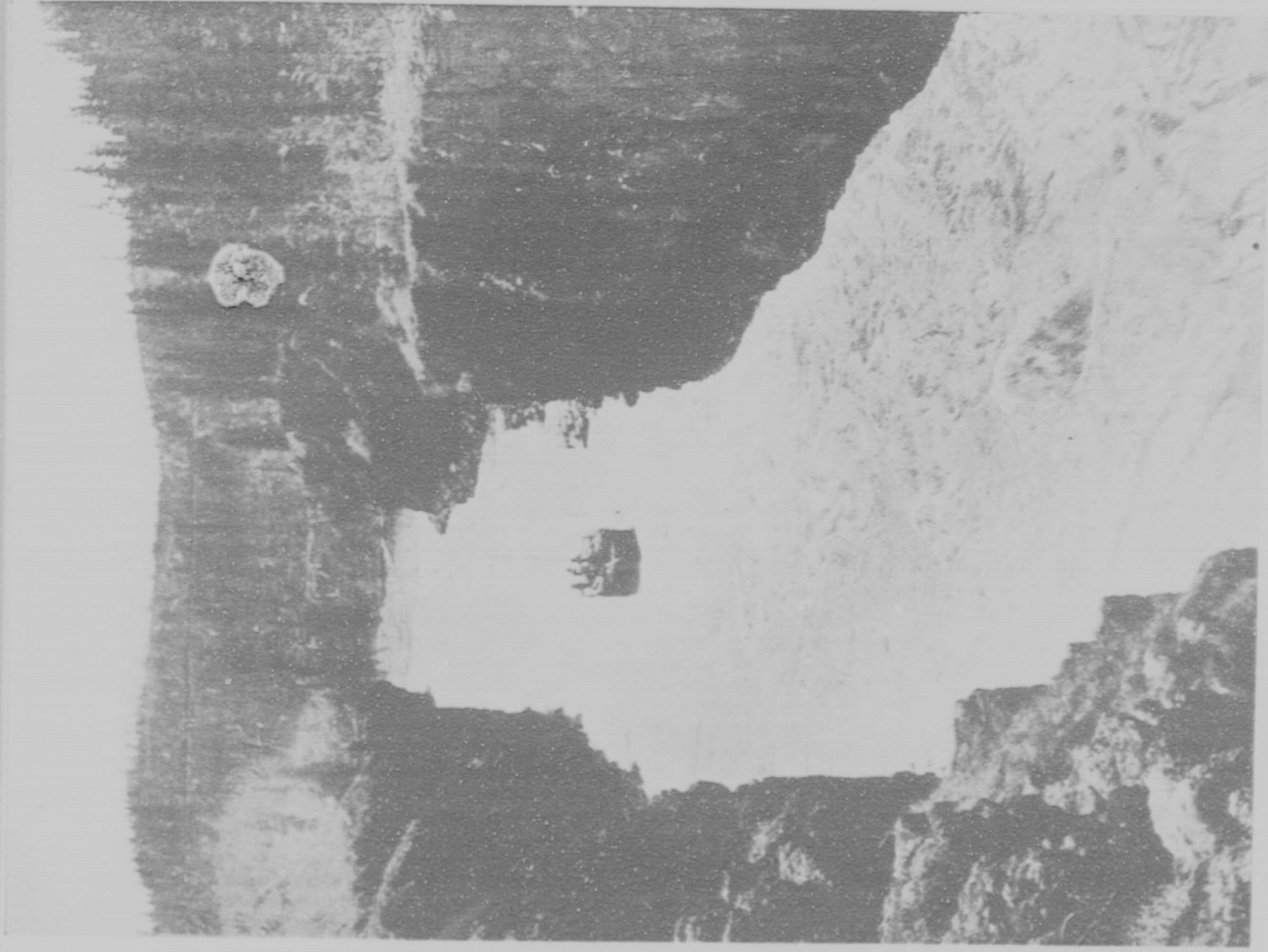
Among the many attractive retail stores on First avenue special mention in this review must be made of the London Cigar Store, conducted by Miss E. Anderson, who established her business in the summer of 1898 at its present location near the old postoffice. A very attractive feature is an elegant plate glass front, through which can be seen a large general assortment of domestic and imported cigars, pipes, snuff, stationery and

cigarettes. Miss Anderson has built up an excellent trade which is in a great measure due to the high class of goods handled and to the courteous treatment of her customers.

HICKS & THOMPSON.

A remarkable evidence of the possibilities of financial success in legitimate channels, which the Yukon Territory affords, is illustrated in the history of the well known firm of freighters, Hicks & Thompson, which firm was established July 1, 1900, with offices on Second street, opposite McDonald hotel. This firm was the first to operate a stage line to Hunker and did so under the most trying difficulties, their passengers on many occasions having been put on horseback, particularly in the spring time when the roads were impassable for teams. The new roads now being built will enable this firm to reach all points on Hunker and Last Chance creeks. Their equipment consists of 15 head of horses, two stages, numerous wagons and sleighs. A number of extra saddle horses for hire are kept in the firm's large barn on Fourth street.

A noteworthy example of the enterprise as well as of the accommodating spirit of this firm, is that irrespective of the condition of weather or roads they operate their stage to Hunker throughout the entire season, affording the public the only means of reaching points on Hunker, a circumstance which should be borne in mind by travelers. Both members of the firm are from Ontario, reaching Dawson in 1900. Both are young and progressive business men and the steady growth of their business is no doubt due to conservative business methods and integrity in their dealings.



MILES CANYON, ABOVE WHITEHORSE RAPIDS.

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.

The Northern Commercial Company, the most important factor in the development of the northwest and having the greatest capitalization of all the enterprises in the country, was formed by the consolidation of the Alaska Commercial Company and the Alaska Exploration Company, each concern in itself being of colossal magnitude. This great union of interests was consummated June 1st, 1901. As the old companies were pioneers in northwestern trade and development, their gigantic operations forming conspicuous and interesting chapters in the country's history, we do not believe the object of this volume will have been accomplished without a recital of the interesting phases of their early ventures and successful achievements. In the year of the purchase of Alaska from Russia by Secretary Seward (1867), the Alaska Commercial Company purchased from the Russian-American Company all their interests in the then unknown territory of Alaska in which district the Russians enjoyed a flourishing trade with the natives. The Pribiloff Islands were leased to the company for 20 years, commencing May 1, 1870, under the act of congress, which was approved the same year, at a rental of \$55,000 per annum and an additional tax of \$2.60 on each seal taken, the total of which amounted to \$17,000 per year. In the period during which this charter was operative the Alaska Commercial Company paid to the United States government the enormous sum of \$7,000,000, or almost the full amount paid for Alaska by congress in 1867. During the years 1868-9 posts were established at all the principal points in Alaska and the first passenger or freight boat to ply on the waters of the Yukon, was dispatched up that river long before the tributary country was heard of as a gold producing region. The company at that time was engaged in the collection of furs and trading with the different Indian tribes on the coast and along the course of the Yukon. In 1885 the first gold ever sent down the river was sent out by the company and from that date up to the present time whenever gold was discovered and new camps sprang into existence, the A. C. Co. was first

in the field to open a trading post. The company's post were established at St. Michael, Nome, Andreafsky, Anvik, Nulato, Tanana, Minook (Rampart), Fort Hamlin, Circle City, Koyukuk, Bergman, Bettles, Fortymile and Dawson City. An idea of the phenomenal growth of the A. C. Co. can readily be gained by a glance at the accompanying illustrations, the one below representing the

immense structure in which the N. C. Co. transacts its great volume of business. The A. C. Co.'s plant was the greatest commercial institution in the country and when it is considered that in June, 1897, the site upon which the mammoth plant of this company was erected was then a timber tract of doubtful value, an idea can be formed by the stranger of the wonderful growth of this enterprise in but a little more than three years of com-

mercial activity in this city. The buildings of the company, occupied one solid block on the main thoroughfare of the city, exclusive of its immense docks and warehouses. It may be interesting to know that the original building as portrayed in this article was built under the supervision of Captain Hansen and Edgar A. Mizner, the present manager of the N. C. Co. Mr. Mizner can be seen standing in the door to the left.

The A. E. Co. was of more recent origin, opening its first store in Dawson in 1868 under the management of L. R. Fulda, who is now the assistant manager of the consolidation. The A. E. Co. was founded by Liebes Bros., the San Francisco furriers, and under the able management of Mr. Fulda, it became a keen competitor of the A. C. Co., although never enjoying the volume of trade of its older and more powerful rival. Both the A. C. Co. and the A. E. Co. operated their own fleets of steamers which, at the time of their sale to the Northern Navigation Company, aggregated 25 in number, besides numerous barges and other lighter craft valued at \$1,000,000. The old store of the A. E. Co. is now used by the N. C. Co. as a depot for the sale of its heavy machinery, mining supplies and general hardware. The buildings occupy the principal portion of a

large block on the main thoroughfare of the city and are handsome and substantial edifices.



ORIGINAL A. C. CO.'S STORE.
(First trading post in Dawson.)

original A. C. Co. store, the first trading post ever erected in Dawson, it being located in what is now Third street near the present bank building, opposite the location of the

The A. C. Co.'s store building is now the main store of the new company. A stranger who enters these magnificent stores would hardly be prepared to find in this far-away country a perfectly appointed department emporium, but such is the fact and under the management of men of special experience in the different and diverse lines of trade. Naturally an immense business is done with the miner in outfitting for the mines and from the different departments are drawn the

others as well who lock in special boxes their wealth, doubly guarded by special officers who are on duty night and day. This vault is built in the offices of the main building and is made from case hardened steel, 12x14 feet and nine feet high, containing 222 private boxes. There are two doors guarding the entrance with Diebold locks and bolts. The outer door is of double thickness with the most improved pattern of combination locks. The inner door is of case hardened



NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S STORES AND OFFICE BUILDING.

various articles which go toward making the complete outfit. There is not a necessity and hardly a luxury which cannot be found in the immense stores of this company. The volume of trade handled here annually seems incredible and is not counted by thousands but by the million. A steel safety deposit vault guards the treasure of the company and in it are stored fabulous sums of money, not only that of the concern but of hundreds of

steel. The whole vault is surrounded with two feet of solid masonry and concrete, making it as safe to depositors as human ingenuity can devise. The receptacle is never without a guard, night or day.

The main stores of the company are divided into departments, similar to those of the great department stores of the east, there being special stores for groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, carpets, millinery,

liquors, etc. The main building is a two-story edifice, occupying about a whole block. The warehouses of the company are situated in different parts of the city, the principal ones are in an isolated enclosure on Third street about a quarter of a mile from the main store. Within this enclosure are four large warehouses, 35x195 feet each, separated from the others and with a storage capacity collectively of 12,000 tons. They are connected with the company's store by a tramway, over which the supplies of the store are drawn as occasion demands. The warehouses are isolated from the center of the city as a precaution against fire, Dawson having suffered severely in the past by a series of disastrous conflagrations, which, while menacing the company's property, fortunately has never reached them. The company maintains its own system for fire protection which is very efficient and upon more than one occasion has, under the management of Mr. E. A. Mizner, rendered invaluable assistance to the public department in subduing what might have been disastrous fires. In many instances the A. C. Co.'s fire brigade were not only the first on the ground, but stretched the first line of hose to the scene of the conflagration. It is a conservative estimate that the N. C. Co. will within the next 12 months handle as large a volume of business as all other similar establishments combined. The home offices of the company are in San Francisco, with branches at New York and Seattle. The officers are as follows: President, Leon Sloss; first vice president, Isaac Liebes; second vice president and general manager, Louis Sloss, Jr.; secretary and treasury, Win. Gerstle. Edgar A. Mizner is the general manager of the raftera division, which includes Fortymile, Eagle, Circle and Dawson; J. E. Hansen, general manager western division, Circle to and including Nome; I. R. Fulda, assistant manager; W. H. Fairbanks, superintendent mercantile department; A. G. Wissel, cashier, Dawson.

N. P. SHAW & CO.

One of Dawson's leading enterprises and that which has greatly advanced the commercial prosperity of the Yukon, is the pioneer wholesale and retail establishment of N. P. Shaw & Co., dealers in live stock, dressed meats, butter, eggs, ham, bacon, lard and perishables. Established in 1898 at Bennett, B. C., the scope of their operations was extended to Atlin, Whitehorse and Dawson. This firm supplied the White Pass and Yukon Railway with meat and provisions during the period of its construction. They are extensive shippers of live stock and dressed beef, of the latter the firm has had three carloads consigned to them in a single shipment. More live stock has been shipped to Shaw & Co. than to any other Dawson firm. At the present writing five or six scow loads of dressed beef and poultry are expected, to add to their supply for winter demand. The government contract for furnishing supplies to the Yukon posts has been recently awarded to this firm, which consists of N. P. Shaw, general manager, Victoria, B. C.; E. B. Shaw, manager Dawson, and J. R. Shaw, manager Whitehorse. The retail store in this city is located on Second street between First and Second avenues, near the Bank of British North America. The firm's warehouse in Dawson contains an immense stock of the various commodities in their line all of which is of superior quality. The magnitude and extensive scope of the business of this firm is undoubtedly the result of intelligently directed enterprise and conscientious business principles.

THE EMPIRE HOTEL.

Of the many progressive lines of business in this city, none have reached a higher

plane than the hotels. The old time narrow bunk and the tallow candle have been relegated to obscurity, modern furniture, spring beds, electric lights and other essentials to the well regulated hotel, have supplanted the crude devices of the halcyon days of '97. The Empire hotel, established by Ole Finstad, April, 1901, was destroyed by fire and has just been rebuilt, is 55x100 feet and two stories high, and is leased to Mr. James F. Macdonald, who so successfully conducted the McDonald Hotel from its date of opening until March 1st, last. The Empire has been newly furnished with accommodations for 75 people. It is conducted on the European plan and contains every modern convenience. Electric return call bells are in every room, which are all carpeted with the finest brussels carpet. The Empire is the most elegantly furnished house north of Vancouver, B. C. On the ground floor are well appointed offices and a first class saloon, at which only the best liquors and cigars are served. The management caters to strictly to high class patronage and those appreciating an establishment of this character are cordially welcomed. Mr. Macdonald is a pioneer of '98 and has the distinction of having written the first money order issued at the Dawson postoffice, being at the time in the employ of the government under the present postmaster, Mr. Hartmann. He is a native of Inverness county, Nova Scotia, a member of the Masonic order and the R. P. O. E., and is 35 years of age.

THE HOBBS MILL.

Prominent among the many industrial and manufacturing enterprises of which the city of Dawson may proudly boast, is the Hobbs Mill, of which Mr. O. W. Hobbs is the manager and proprietor. This concern was estab-

lished in the spring of 1897 and is located at 317 Front street. The dimensions of the mill proper are 100x210 feet on Front street and 50x100 on Second avenue, in addition to which is 100 feet water frontage.

In this extreme latitude it is not practicable to run a sawmill more than six months in a season, during which time both night and day shifts are employed, the working day being 24 hours. Only the latest modern machinery that human ingenuity can devise is used, the mill being completely equipped with all the necessary planers, shapers, band saws, etc., propelled by a 25-horse power Atlas engine. The finished product includes general mill work, mouldings, matched flooring, rustic, etc. The annual output is 480,000 feet. Mr. Hobbs is the most extensive manufacturer of brick and lime in the territory. His brick yard covers 120 acres of ground has a capacity of 20,000 brick per day, Quaker machines being used in their manufacture. The brick clay used is the finest deposit ever discovered in the Yukon. In this industry 22 men find remunerative employment. All of the brick buildings, vaults, chimneys, etc., in use in Dawson were built from the product of this establishment.

The lime manufactured is from the only serviceable deposits in the territory and contains the best elements of Roach Harbor of San Juan lime. Five men are constantly employed at the lime kiln.

Mr. Hobbs is a native of Nebraska and has spent much of his time in the west engaged in the business of contractor and builder and enjoys the distinction of being the first chechako that entered the Yukon over the ice the time being in the winter of 1895-6. Owing to his extensive interests here which require his personal attention he has never



"SHOOTING" WHITEHORSE RAPIDS.

been outside since. Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Bisbee A. T. lodge of K. of P. No. 10, of the I. O. O. F. lodge No. 10, of the same place, a member of the Eagles and of the Arctic Brotherhood. He is one of the whole-souled, public-spirited citizens whose efforts and enterprise have added materially to the upbuilding of the Yukon.

YUKON SAW MILL CO.

In the line of manufacturers there is probably no city in the world of equal size the value of whose products equal those of the city of Dawson. In a new and growing district the saw mill industry is one that forms one of its most important features. Of the enterprises of this character the Yukon Saw Mill Company is the most extensive, giving employment in the various departments to 70 people.

The principal location is corner of First avenue and Fifth street, where it was established in 1898, under the management of Mr. Jos. F. Burke, an experienced millman, whose personal supervision over the details of every department has resulted in a measure of prosperity that is seldom equalled. The dimensions of the mill proper are 50x125 feet. Of the machine shop, which is an important adjunct, 40x40 feet, in one corner of which is occupied by the company's offices, which are fitted up in convenient and modern style.

The yards are very extensive, covering a site 150x700 feet, and in which is stocked immense piles of lumber, of oak, ash, hickory, cedar, redwood, sluice box, flume lumber and the heaviest timbers used in the construction of bridges, warehouses, etc.

As usual with mills in this country, where the operating season is short, this company makes a continuous daily run of 24 hours, turning out a finished product of 35,000 feet. The machine shop, which is the largest north

of Vancouver, B. C., is equipped with the latest improved machinery, lathes, etc., and a specialty is made of general repairing.

The mill is provided with all modern appliances necessary to meet the heavy demands of the trade. All of the company's buildings are lighted by electricity, furnished by a 500-light dynamo. The engine furnishing power for the plant is an Atlas steam boiler of 100-horse power.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL.

Throughout the world the impression formed by the traveler of the reception extended and the accommodations afforded at the hotels on his route of travel, regulates to a great extent his opinion of the surrounding community. From the wide and favorable reputation enjoyed by the Fairview hotel of Dawson for hospitality and comfort, it follows the hotel is not only a source of revenue to its management, but a decided advantage to the city.

Located in a substantial frame building of three stories, 25x150 feet at the corner of First avenue and First street, where it was erected in the fall of 1898 by Miss Mulroony, who conducted it until the following spring. In June 1900 Mr. Julian Blaker, an experienced hotel man, assumed the management, since which time the increased popularity has been more than gratifying to Mr. Blaker and his many friends. All of the 30 sleeping rooms are light, airy and cheerful, provided with electric return call bells, electric lights and other modern improvements. The house is completely furnished and presents throughout a very homelike appearance, and is conducted on the European plan, with an excellent cafe attached, at which meals are served, table d'hote or a la carte. All the delicacies of the season together with a first class service supervised by Mrs. Blaker with lady

assistants, has won for the establishment a reputation second to none in the Yukon. An attractive bar is also a feature which is supplied with a choice variety of liquid refreshments, domestic and imported cigars. Exclusively white labor is employed in every department.

Mr. Blaker is a native of Pennsylvania, 46 years of age. He settled in Kansas in 1876, where he was engaged in stock raising until his departure for the Klondike, which he reached in the fall of 1898.

THE CANADIAN YUKON LUMBER CO., LIMITED.

The growing necessity and demand for modern improvements is nowhere felt more than in the business of manufacture of lumber. One of the leading industries in this line is the above named company, with home office at Montreal, Canada. Their extensive establishment in this city, located near the water front on First avenue, commenced operations in the spring of 1900, removing from Selkirk. The latest designed equipment including rotary edgers, planers, matchers and shingle machines are taxed to their fullest capacity turning out in each run of 20 hours 20,000 feet of lumber and 25,000 shingles. Fifteen employees are constantly engaged. A large stock of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, sheathing, shingles, rustic and flooring is kept in the extensive yards of the company. As an evidence of the superiority of the shingles manufactured by this firm mention only need be made of a single order of 150,000 shingles furnished the Northwest Mounted Police for use in covering the Dawson barracks. Mr. Anthony, the popular manager of this great enterprise, is a native of Canning, Kings county, Nova Scotia, born in 1858. During his business career his chief occupation has been in his present line.



THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE, THE HEAD OF YUKON NAVIGATION.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY.

Inseparably associated with the history of Alaska and the Yukon is a review of the modest beginning and gigantic achievements of the North American Transportation and Trading Company. It proves interesting reading, is a powerful object lesson, for humanity is captivated by success, besides which there is undoubted instruction in an uncolored account of what human foresight, courage and effort can accomplish. From a business of a few thousand yearly, resolving itself into the transaction of millions annually in the comparatively brief period of nine years, is a triumph sufficient to fire the imagination and inspire the pen. Yet these facts may be recorded in this volume which designs, without glittering generalities, to truly picture the Yukon, its commerce and its inhabitants without surrounding it with a halo of romance which has been the element of most descriptions hitherto published for the edification of the world. In 1892 Captain J. J. Healy, under the name of Healy & Wilson, had for seven years been conducting a highly successful trading post at the entrance of the Chilcoot trail at Dyea. Years of experience as a frontier trader had enabled him to unerringly pick a spot where his store was most needed and today the old Healy & Wilson trading post is an historic landmark. It was here the hardy adventurer took his farewell look at the briny ocean and civilization. It was here in the Healy & Wilson store that he took his life in his hands and purchased his outfit at the last depot of supplies he would find until his return unless he reached the mighty Yukon and floated days and weeks upon its broad expanse, at the advance posts pushing up from St. Michael. At Healy & Wilson's he left civilization and civilized methods of transportation behind him—perhaps forever—and in place of steamboats and railroads, his method of propulsion was a team of dogs and a sled. If the traveler were unable to make terms with the Chilcoot Indians for packing his supplies, these advance storekeepers could be appealed to. A "pow-wow" between the natives and the traders would adjust the tariff and appor-

tion the packers. It was seldom the Indians appealed from or resisted the storekeepers' authority. Then, with many a "goodbye" and "good luck," the calvacade would leave their host, alas! many of them to leave their frozen remains in the interior forever. The old log buildings still stand, surrounded with dog houses, corrals, Indian buildings, but the glory of the past has departed.

The Healy & Wilson store was the first recipient of the news of the gold strike in 1897 at Fortymile. After imparting the news to Captain Healy the bearer of the important tidings, Tom Williams, died from the results of his exposure to a storm on the pass in bringing out his letters. It was in 1892 as before related that the captain's intimate knowledge of Alaska and Alaska Indians decided him that the time had arrived for extending the scope of his operations. Proceeding east to Chicago, his plans were unfolded to Portus B. Weare and John Cudahy. Then the North American Transportation and Trading Company was born and a paid up capital of \$50,000 subscribed. As early as April of that year, four members of the new firm, J. J. Healy, J. C. Barr, C. H. Hamilton and P. B. Weare, proceeded to Seattle, and by July had chartered the steamship Alice Blanchard and stocked her with 300 tons of supplies. The material and machinery for a powerful river boat was also put aboard and the party sailed for St. Michael. The river boat was built and named "P. B. Weare." At Nulato, some 600 miles up the Yukon river, they were caught by the winter season and frozen up solid. In the summer of 1893 a post was established at a point a short distance up the river from Fortymile and named Fort Cudahy. In 1894 the P. B. Weare was met at St. Michaels by another shipload of goods and a post was established at that point, while the Weare again relieved the situation at Fortymile with a general cargo. By this time the capital of the company had been increased to \$100,000. In 1895 a post was established at Circle City and in 1896 a second river boat, the J. J. Healy, was added to the fleet.

The company stock having been increased to \$450,000, Messrs. Michael Cudahy, Ernest A.

Hamill and Chas. L. Hutchinson were taken into the firm. The year 1897 saw the company clothed with colossal proportions and with a capital of one million dollars, an elegant ocean steamer, the famous "Roanoke," a fleet of six of the finest river steamers and posts innumerable at all the points of importance along the river, a magnificent establishment was founded at Dawson and we have only now to consider the present status of the company for its history is herein recorded. The company is now capitalized at \$5,000,000. The general offices are at Seattle, Washington. The vice president and purchasing agent are located there. In Chicago, the former home office of the company, the president is located, his office being in the Rookery building. The officers of the company are: President, Michael Cudahy; vice president, W. H. Isom; secretary, R. B. Snowden; auditor, W. R. Downs; general manager in the Yukon territory with headquarters at Dawson, H. Te Roller.

The scope of business in which the company is engaged includes general merchandise, gold and coal mining, transportation and milling. The company's agencies are at Steel Creek, Eagle City, Circle City, Weare, Rampart, Ft. Yukon, St. Michaels and Nome. The general stores at Dawson, which for size, appointments, quantity and quality of goods carried equals the largest establishment in the United States, contains 28,000 square feet of space. Four immense iron warehouses are necessary to the company's business, one of which is frost proof, lined inside and out with asbestos and having a 6-inch dead air space, the capacity of which is 2500 tons and which in winter is heated by a system of steam pipes. All of the company's warehouses are of great capacity and are sheathed with galvanized iron. The company maintains its own docks, to which entrance is effected through their waterfront warehouses which covers 8100 square feet. On their payroll for stores and warehouses are the names of 50 employees. The Regina Club House, leased to Mr. T. C. Healy, is the property of the company, the building is of four stories 10x100, built of logs, sheathed with corrugated iron and is especially warm in winter.

cen
om-
and
-le-
e,"
and
im-
ent
we
tus
ein
zed
at
and
hi-
ny,
in
the
ly;
R.
eral
ad-
any
ise.
and
at
e,
ne.
ize,
ods
in
feet
are
e of
out
air
and
a of
are-
hed
in-
is
ases
ay-
nes
use,
y of
ries
ru-
et.



NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION & TRADING COMPANY'S STORES, DAWSON.

It is conducted on the European plan, with bar attached and undoubtedly is the finest hotel north of Vancouver, B. C. The lease expires this month and it is rumored that in future the hotel will be conducted under the company's management.

The N. A. T. & T. Company own and operate the Klondike mill, located on Klondike Island containing 18 acres which is also their property. The mill is the largest plant of its kind in the Yukon, with an annual capacity of 4,000,000 feet. The mill output comprises plain and dressed lumber, mouldings, interior fittings, sash doors, etc. matched flooring, furniture, heavy timbers, flume and sluice box material, etc. It is fully equipped with the latest improved modern machinery and is lighted by electricity, furnished by a dynamo of 100-light capacity. The mill operates from March until November of each year, the daily run being 24 hours. In a single drive of logs supplying the mill 2,000,000 feet have come down the Klondike river. The demand for the output of this mill is so great that before commencing the season's work this year the company was between 120 and 150,000 feet behind in their orders. To keep this extensive plant in operation requires the constant services of 60 employees. A lath mill, the first and only one ever introduced into the territory has been recently installed turning out its first product August 11, 1901. Its capacity is 10,000 per 10 hours' run. The shingle mill which forms a part of the equipment has a capacity of 30,000 per day. The power supplying this extensive industry is furnished by a 100-horse power "Ideal" engine of American manufacture. The company have in use a Woods 4-side surfacer, of the largest size in use anywhere, which dresses four sides of timber at one operation, the largest piece of which when finished will measure 6x30 inches. The dry kiln of the mill is of 20,000 feet capacity per day. The company's coal mines are at Cliff Creek, 12 miles below Fortymile, near the national boundary. The coal mined is considered superior to the well known Wellington, much used on the Pacific coast. Fifty to 60 men are constantly employed working night and day shifts and at the present rate of operating

the supply in sight will last for 50 years. The product of these mines is supplied to the various transportation companies and others besides that which the N. A. T. & T. requires for its own consumption. A railroad from the river's edge to the mine (about three miles) is in use transporting coal and is the first railroad ever built in the country. A locomotive is a part of its equipment. The company's coal docks on the water front at Dawson have a capacity of 3500 tons. In the transportation line the company operate a formidable fleet of which the magnificent steamer "Roanoke" is the flagship. This vessel plies during the season of navigation between Seattle and St. Michael, the bulk of its cargo being N. A. T. & T. Co.'s freight. The vessel has a passenger carrying capacity of 700. Owing to the immense business of the company other steamers are pressed into service when the season is at its height. A transfer of freight and passengers is made at St. Michael to the superior fleet of river steamers owned and operated by the company. These river boats are the John C. Barr, carrying capacity of 250 tons; John Cudahy, 400 tons; T. C. Power, 400 tons; Chas. H. Hamilton, 350 tons; P. B. Weare, 300 tons; J. J. Healy, 300 tons; and the W. H. Isom recently built at Ballard, Wash., 1500 tons capacity. The steamer Klondike, 250 tons, a powerful boat, is used for towing the river steamers up the mouth of the rivers. There are also in the service many barges which are towed three at a time loaded with general merchandise, thus bringing to the great Dawson store at each steamer's arrival an immense cargo. From the foregoing it may be readily seen that in the history and development of Alaska and the Yukon the N. A. T. & T. Co. has proven a powerful factor, and a brilliant example of successful and intelligently directed enterprise. The directors of the company are Michael Cudahy, John Cudahy, P. B. Weare, C. H. Wocker, Thos. A. Edison, August Belmont (for the Rothschilds), Earl of Chesterfield, Stanley Christopher, H. E. Dick (Standard Oil Co.), W. H. Isom, Earl O'Day (Standard Oil Co.), Senator Geo. A. Cox, of Ottawa, Sir Wm. Van Horne.

THE ORR & TUKEY COMPANY, LIMITED.

One of the most progressive and reliable firms in the city is that of the Orr & Tukey Co., Limited, the pioneer freighters, whose office is in the Northern Commercial Company's building. The original firm of Orr & Tukey consisted of E. S. Orr, ex-mayor of Tacoma, Wash., and W. V. Tukey, of Boise, Idaho, and was established in Dyea and on the Chilcoot pass during the boom days of '97. For two years they remained on the Dyea trail and during the construction of the White Pass road in '98 and '99. They transported thousands of tons of freight from the terminal of the tramway line on Crater Lake to Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Upon the completion of the railroad they moved their immense outfit of horses, wagons, sleds, pack animals, fittings and feed to this city, the transportation of other belongings requiring nine huge scows, each with a capacity of 20 tons. Since their arrival in Dawson they have been foremost in their line and have probably handled as much freight during the past two years as all the other freighters combined. In the moving of heavy machinery it is a noteworthy fact that nearly all of the huge boilers now on the different creeks adjacent to the city have been forwarded by Orr & Tukey. Ten, twelve and fourteen horses have been used at times on one single piece of machinery. The freighting outfit was complete, consisting of seven four-horse teams with the necessary wagons and sleds. By the recent amalgamation of the Orr & Tukey interests with those of the equally well known Hadley stage line, of which H. Te Rolter was president, F. J. Wood, secretary and treasurer and F. A. Hadley, manager, the strongest possible alliance in the freight and passenger business to the creeks was formed, the Hadley line adding 65 horses, six stage wagons, about a dozen vehicles of various kinds and an equal number of stage sleds, cutters, etc. The Hadley line was operating a daily six-horse stage line each to Gold Run and Dominion. One of the latest features to the equipment is two new specially constructed stages, each with a carrying capacity of 14 passengers. These coaches were built in the states to meet the



SUNSET ON LAKE LEBARGE.

requirement of the constantly increasing business, the order being placed by Mr. Tukey. Several large corrugated iron warehouses are maintained in the city for storage purposes, goods being received and stored subject to order of consignees for winter delivery. In connection with the stage lines an express business is conducted and gold dust and other valuables are safely and promptly transported. The allied lines now owned and operated by the Orr & Tukey Co., Limited, maintain a stage line schedule as follows: Double daily service to Grand Forks, leaving each terminal at 9:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Daily to Dominion and Gold Run, leaving Dawson at 8:45 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to points on Hunker, returning days following. The consolidation of the two most extensive freighting systems in the Yukon has created a powerful competitor in the Dawson field of freight and passenger traffic.

THE JOSEPH LADUE GOLD MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO., OF YUKON.

The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Company, of Yukon, was founded August 20, 1897, by Joseph Ladue, E. F. Botsford, Hon. S. M. Weed, Brown & Wells, of New York City, and A. W. Emery. The office of president is vacant, owing to the recent death of Mr. Ladue.

The vice president is Hon. S. M. Weed, E. F. Botsford is secretary and treasurer, as well as managing director. Wm. E. Fort is assistant secretary and treasurer. Home office, 71 Broadway, New York. The following named gentlemen comprise the board of directors: Hon. S. M. Weed, Richard C. Jackson, Chas. W. Wells, R. A. Rochet, Willard Brown, Walter A. Phelps, Wm. E. Fort, Albert W. Emery, Addis K. Botsford, Jno. A. Sleichner, E. F. Botsford, Almon J. Pierce, H. F. Hatch and Geo. S. Bixby. Resident general superintendent, W. H. B. Lyon; manager mercantile department, Dr. T. B. Cook. The company conduct an immense mercantile establishment on Front street, the entire front of which is plate glass. Dimensions are 50x160 feet, two stories high. In separate departments, each in charge of an efficient

head, are carried a thoroughly complete stock of general merchandise, hardware, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. In fact there is no requirement of the public that cannot be filled from the stores and warehouses. By the early adoption of a broad-minded, liberal policy in dealing with its customers and with an experience in supplying the wants of the early argonauts, this company has brought their business to its present standard of perfection and enjoys a trade that runs in the hundreds of thousands annually, and has always maintained the entire confidence of the community.

In the general store a staff of 10 employees is constantly employed. A complete stock of all classes of merchandise is stored in the company's several warehouses, from which the stores are supplied.

The company is an extensive owner of city property of which may be mentioned 80 25 foot lots with improvements, which are rented for residence purposes, the gymnasium baths on Third avenue, Minnesota store, Third avenue; Gold City hotel, office building, Third avenue; Dawson Daily News building, private hospital building on Second avenue; Empire Laundry building, Second avenue and Sixth street; a double tenement on Second avenue, a number of cottages on Sixth avenue, warm and cold storage warehouses, occupied by Barrett & Hull on Third avenue, which is one of the best warehouse buildings in the city; a mess house on Second avenue, at which a number of the company's employees enjoy many home comforts. Their main warehouse, being located on the water front, is leased from the government, which took possession of all the frontage property in 1900. The company's main buildings are sheathed and roofed with corrugated iron and provided with the latest devices for fire protection, which consists of a system of hot water pipes and stands. The company owns and operates the Ladue Saw Mill, which runs both night and day during the season.

The capacity of the mill per 24 hours is 25,000 feet. The mill is equipped with the latest improved machinery. The output is principally rough and dressed lumber, mouldings, matched flooring, sluice and mine lum-

ber. The company has timber berths on the Petly, Stewart, White and Yukon rivers. The employees number 35. The steamship Morgan City, once the property of the Morgan Line at New Orleans, was purchased and brought around the horn by the Ladue company and after having made one trip to Skagway and Valdez was chartered by the United States government as a transport and was lost while in the naval service on the inland sea of Japan, September, 1890. Efforts were made during the following year to raise her without avail. She was earning \$600 per day while in the government service. She was intended for use between Pacific coasts ports and St. Michaels, where the Ladue company has a site on the military reservation, which is now rented.

The company is heavily interested in mining property on Hunker, Sulphur and Last Chance creeks. The operations being confined at present to prospects until conditions warrant more extensive working.

A history of the Yukon and Alaska would necessarily be incomplete without reference to the late Joseph Ladue, who was born in 1853 in Clinton county, New York. He was left an orphan at an early age and made his home with James Henry Lobdell as one of the family, attended school until about 18 years of age, went to Deadwood, South Dakota in 1876 and was employed as an engineer in the mines, studying night and day until he had mastered all its details. He reached the Klondike region about 18 years ago. He established a trading post at Sixtymile at the time of the discovery of gold and grubstaked Bob Henderson prior to the great discoveries on Bonanza creek. Mr. Ladue made application for a patent on 160 acres of land for a townsite and named it Dawson in honor of Dr. Dawson, of the Geological Survey. His partner, Arthur Harper, applied for a patent on 18 acres, now known as the Harper addition. Both patents were granted after considerable delay. Mr. Ladue moved his saw mill from Sixtymile to Dawson, and by which was sawed lumber used in erecting the first buildings of the town. He returned to his old home at Schuyler Falls in the spring of 1897 and was married there to Miss Cath-



The "W. K. Merwin" "Hning" through Five Finger Rapids, July, 1899. Foundered a year later off the shore of Nome.

erine Mason, December 15, 1897. He purchased two fine farms and settled down to enjoy life, maintaining a summer home at Lake George, New York. After having made two or three trips across the continent in the fall and winter of 1897-8, he left the east May 15, 1898 for San Francisco, thence to Seattle, from which point he sailed for St. Michaels, reaching Dawson on the first trip of the Rideout, August 20, 1898. On the trip from St. Michaels he caught cold which finally resulted in his death. He left Dawson September 6 for New York by way of the Chilcoot Pass and on this trip was further exposed to the weather; he reached home in October, remaining until the fall of 1900, when he started for New Mexico to recuperate, going as far as Colorado Springs, Colorado, where his condition improved to such an extent that he soon returned to his home, at which place he died June 27, 1901. His character was reticent and retiring, he was possessed of great perseverance and good business tact. Prosperity never changed him and everybody called him Joe. He was kindhearted and too trusting with those in whom he had confidence. He was generous to a fault. His habits were temperate and he was a perfect specimen of manhood and was an all round athlete. His political faith was democratic and he attended the Methodist church. A book called Klondike Nuggets and published in the east, purported to have been edited by Mr. Ladue, did him a great injustice, as in it was contained certain so-called reports of Mr. Ogilvie which were very displeasing to that gentleman. Mr. Ladue disclaimed any connection or interest in the publication and served notice on the publishers to discontinue the use of his name. The publication caused a breach between Mr. Ladue and Mr. Ogilvie which was never overcome.

MCDONALD IRON WORKS CO.

Recently there has been established in Dawson an industry which has added materially to the development of the country, making it possible to manufacture here many necessary pieces of machinery, without which, in not a few instances, the working

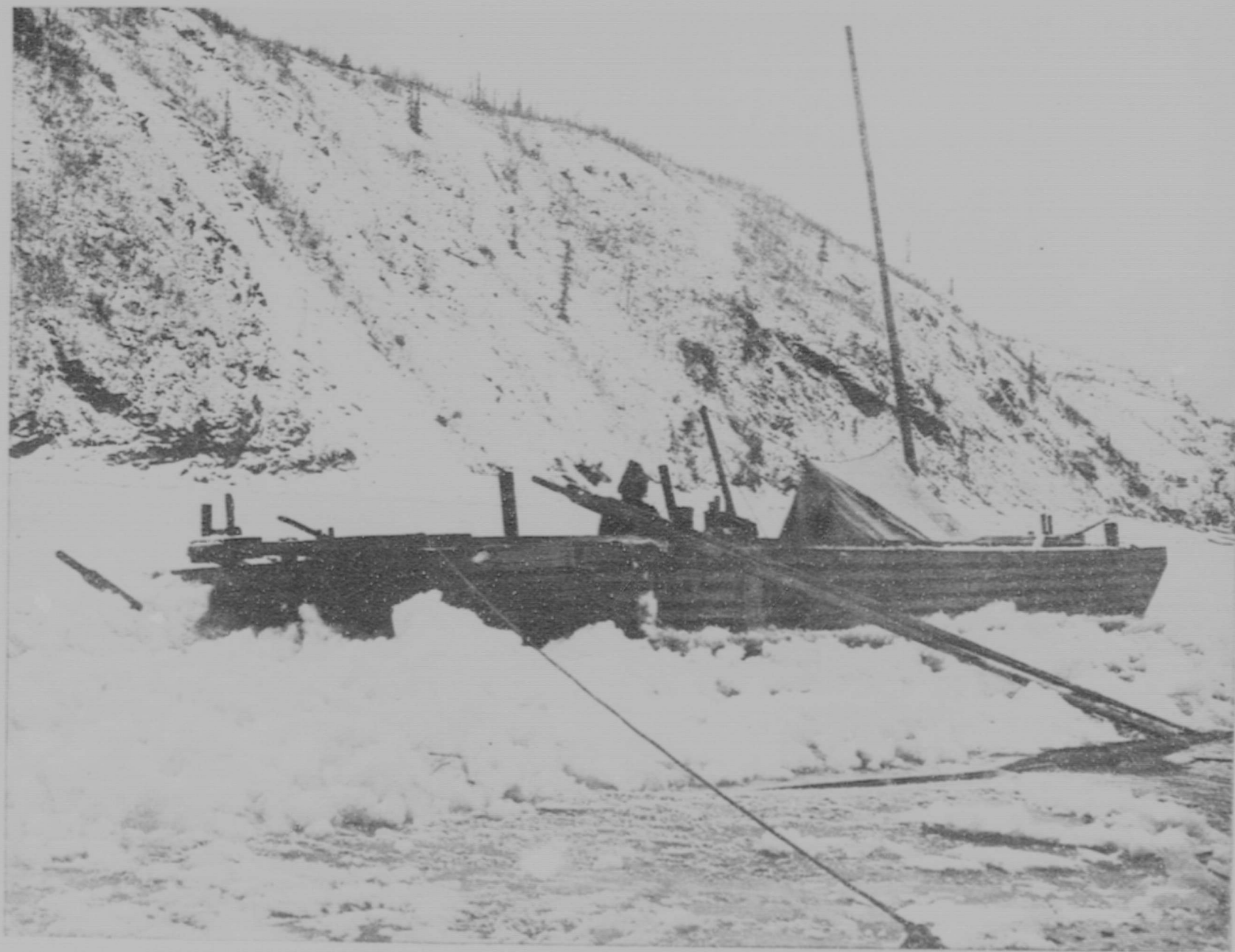
of large and expensive machinery would be an impossibility until such time as the missing or destroyed part could be brought from the outside.

The McDonald Iron Works Company, founded by Alex McDonald, Aug. 5, 1900, is located on Fourth street south, between Third and Fourth avenues. The original cost of stock and plant was over \$50,000, since which time additional buildings were erected and new and expensive machinery installed. The plant was designed and built especially for the purposes of its present proprietors and equipped throughout with the most modern improvements that up-to-date ideas could suggest and with a view of meeting every requirement of progressive manufacturers. The excellence of their working facilities enables the company to promptly respond to every demand. The company has in constant use two iron furnaces, one of one ton and the other of eight tons capacity, and one brass furnace, extreme capacity of 300 pounds. In the machine shop (dimensions 20x60 feet) the equipment consists in part of one 40-inch gap lathe, 16 feet long and one eight-foot lathe, two large radial drills one seven-foot planer, one shaper and one six-inch pipe cutting machine. The blacksmith shop is 20x40 feet in size, where the company run two fires. The moulding department is also 20x40 feet and contains the usual moulding materials. The extraordinary demand for machine supplies, small tools, etc., necessitated the building of a store 25x40 feet, two stories high, which is thoroughly stocked with boiler and engine fittings, steam and centrifugal pumps for hydraulic working, steam hose and hose clamps, boilers, bar iron, blacksmith coal and coke. One 60-light dynamo operates both incandescent and arc lights. The machine shop is operated by an 8x10 Atlas steam engine. A completely equipped drawing room is a feature indispensable to the establishment. The largest iron casting produced by this firm was a steam cylinder for the steamer "Tyrrell" and which weighed 2800 pounds. The sand in use is native and has the peculiar property of not burning fast to the iron and is non-adhesive, the valuable quality of this sand obviates the

necessity for the use of foundry facing or graphite, common to foundries elsewhere. The supply of this valuable adjunct to the moulding department is inexhaustible and so far as known has never been discovered in any other country. The large volume of business enjoyed by this company is solely due to the executive ability and enterprise of its management. The officers of the company are: J. E. Doherty, manager, and G. W. Waltenbaugh, superintendent. A. R. Williams is the Montreal representative, and the well known firms of Byron Jackson and Henshaw, Bulkeley & Co., of San Francisco, are the shippers of their coast supplies. Mr. Doherty is a native of Pennsylvania, about 37 years of age and has for many years been engaged in mercantile business, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a Yukon pioneer, having come to the Klondike in 1897, and for a time was private secretary to Alex McDonald. Geo. W. Waltenbaugh is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 34 years of age, and is by profession a mechanical engineer and draughtsman. During 18 years' residence in San Francisco he was in charge of some of the most extensive iron and machine works on the coast, notably the Atlas Iron Works and the Pacific Axle Works, and was consulting engineer for Chas. L. Fair. He reached the Yukon July 9, 1900. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

T. SUTER & SON.

The best evidence as to the prosperity of a community is the number of its jewelry stores, their wares being more in the order of luxury than of necessity. In this line of reasoning the city is in a prosperous condition as the large number of high class jewelry emporiums would indicate. One of the most prominent in this line is the old established firm of T. Suter & Son, the Dawson store being a branch of the Seattle house, No. 311 Pike street. Under the firm name of E. A. Suter the business was first established in Dawson September, 1898. A disastrous fire destroyed the premises of this firm which has reopened on First avenue in the Dominion building opposite the Yukon dock. The



WRECKED AND FROZEN IN YUKON RIVER, NEAR DAWSON.

premises are complete in appointment, having in stock a fine display of diamonds, watches, clocks, precious stones, nugget jewelry, etc. A speciality is made of intricate watch repairing and the manufacture of nugget souvenir jewelry.

WM. FURNIVAL.

Mr. Wm. Furnival, the well known auctioneer and commission merchant, who first established his business in Dawson June, 1899, has recently made extensive improvements, leasing the elegant store on Second avenue, near the corner of Second street, occupying 1500 square feet of floor space. A very extensive stock, consisting in part of clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, furniture, boots and shoes, carpets, crockery and glassware, upholstery goods, portieres lace curtains, Smyrna rugs, art squares, window shades, etc., is tastefully displayed. The operations of this establishment are probably more extensive than that of any similar line in the city. As an auctioneer, Mr. Furnival has met with deserving success, the attendance at his regular auction sale days are unusually large. A speciality is made of auction sales of property anywhere in the city. In the real estate department prospective buyers may find a list of some of the best values offered, both in mining and city properties. Goods are received on consignment, quick sales, prompt returns and the highest possible price guaranteed. A very desirable feature of Mr. Furnival's method of doing business is that all transactions are strictly confidential. Mr. Furnival has been engaged in the auction business continuously since 1899 in the principal cities of the United States and Canada and consequently is a thorough judge of values. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Black Knights of Ireland and of the Forresters.

J. R. GANDOLFO.

A striking illustration of the successful business man is shown in the achievements of Mr. J. R. Gandolfo, who came into the Klondike with a scow load of fruit with the

great stampede of '98. His first venture yielded enormous returns, a watermelon selling for as high as \$30, grapes \$8 per pound, other lines of fruit bringing \$1 per pound. Mr. Gandolfo quickly grasped the situation and bought the choice real estate sites in the city and as a reward for his wisdom and foresightedness now owns some of the best revenue producing property in the city. He is the largest dealer in fruit in the city and his retail establishment now located on King street, opposite the Northern Commercial Co.'s building is heavily stocked with fresh fruits, confectionery, stationery, cigars and tobaccos. This store is one of the most attractive in the city and the extensive trade enjoyed is no doubt due to the superior quality of goods handled. Mr. Gandolfo is a native of Italy and one of Dawson's solid and highly honored citizens.

THE PACIFIC COLD STORAGE CO.

This extensive enterprise, formerly the Alaska Meat Company, has its headquarters and main refrigerator plant at Tacoma, Wash., where it conducts a large business in the exportation of refrigerated meats to Hawaii and Japan and wholesale fish freezing for European markets. Branches have been established at Nome, St. Michaels and lower river points in Alaska where, in addition to supplying the large local demand, immense quantities of their product is furnished the United States government. The company own and operates the ocean refrigerator steamer "Elihu Thompson," with a capacity of 300 tons of frozen meats, and the river refrigerator steamers "Robert Kerr" and "Lotta Tolbot," with aggregate freezing chamber capacity of 300 tons. The company has recently erected a large plant at Dawson with storage capacity of 500 tons of frozen and chilled products. The main business in Dawson consists of the importation, preservation and sale of its own fresh meats, poultry, etc. These are carefully selected and frozen under the most approved methods at the company's refrigerator in Tacoma. These products are conveyed by the ocean refrigerator steamer "Elihu Thompson" to St. Michael, at which

point a transfer of cargo is made to the refrigerator river steamers "Robt. Kerr" and "Lotta Tolbot" with a minimum exposure to the natural atmosphere. On the river steamers the frozen product remains untouched and are brought to Dawson under a continuous temperature of 20 degrees, which maintains a hard frozen condition throughout the voyage. Upon reaching Dawson these goods are placed on the market in the same sound, healthy condition as when shipped from Tacoma. Prime corn fed steer beef only is used and the poultry, etc., is the best obtainable.

The Pacific Cold Storage Company has a capital of \$1,500,000, subscribed mostly in London and its plant in Dawson, of which F. W. C. Seddon is the local manager, was erected at great expense and is a model of its kind. The public is invited to inspect the company's plant at any hour during the day. Office and plant corner of First street and Fourth avenue, telephone 63.

For the winter months the Pacific Cold Storage Co. has arranged to convert the plant into a warm storage warehouse, the freezing chambers which before contained piping along its roof through which the ammonia fluid was forced will be changed to steam heating pipes strung along the floor. The concern will then use their immense boilers for heating purposes and it is safe to say that in no other warm storage warehouse in Dawson will better care be taken of perishables or better facilities be obtained towards that end than in this plant.

CALIFORNIA MARKET.

Among the many enterprising firms which add to the commercial importance of the Yukon, the well known California Market occupies an important position as one of the leading wholesale and retail dealers in meats. This firm is composed of J. Rehn and Peter Buchholz, both pioneers of '98, who established the California Market in the summer of '99, located 905 Fifth avenue south. This firm probably does the largest business in the district in furnishing supplies to the steamboats, hotels and restaurants. They also con-



A PORTION OF DAWSON'S WATERFRONT, "LOTTA TALBOT" IN THE FOREGROUND.

trol the local game market, furnishing to dealers and others when in season, large quantities of moose, caribou and smaller game. A specialty is made of the shipment of meats to miners on the creeks. A thriving business is also done in the family trade, telephone or personal orders receiving prompt attention. Free deliveries are made throughout the city. This firm enjoys the reputation of serving only the best selected meats and their constantly increasing trade is the emphatic endorsement of their business methods by the general public.

PETER STEIL & CO

Of the many lines of enterprise adding to the material prosperity and welfare of the city, none is more ably represented than the commission business. The well known wholesale commission firm of Peter Steil & Co. rank foremost as Dawson's representative business men. Established in the spring of 1900 at 207 South Third avenue in a substantial building of which 3000 square feet of floor space is necessary to the transaction of their business. This firm conducts a general commission business and traders' market. Their specialty is eggs and produce, while they handle large quantities of hay, grain and flour. By strictly legitimate and conservative methods, giving conscientious attention to the interests of those whose business is committed to their care, this firm has established a reputation second to none in the territory. Consignments solicited only of high grade goods, upon which liberal advances are made, quick returns and the highest ruling prices are guaranteed. The members of this firm are business men of superior judgment and ability, full of enterprise and progressiveness and as citizens manifest a public spiritedness in all matters concerning the advancement and general good of the community.

DAWSON TRANSFER & STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

One of the best and most favorably known institutions in the city and whose extensive operations reflect much credit upon its man-

agement is the above mentioned company which was established in the summer of 1898 and incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 in March, 1899, with the following named officers: H. Te Roller, president; T. H. Heath, vice president and manager; J. W. Arnold, secretary and treasurer. The company operates daily stages to the forks and conducts a general freighting business to the various creeks. The equipment includes 30 or more horses, 15 wagons of various sizes, two comfortable stages and 20 sets of double sleighs. The business is conducted with the same degree of activity in winter as in summer, the sleighs being used from November until about the middle of April. The company controls the transfer business in the district handling the largest percentage of baggage and express shipments entering the city. While there are other reliable firms engaged in the freighting business, this company enjoys a very liberal share of the public patronage. The stages for the Forks leave the company's offices in the Northern Commercial Company's building twice daily at 9 a. m. and at 6 p. m., returning leave the Forks at the same hours. The company's warehouse covering 3000 square feet of space is used for the storage of consignments for late or winter delivery. To accommodate their teams, the necessary hay and grain and to house their wagons, etc., a large barn 30x80 feet is required. The personnel of this company comprises men of high standing in the business and social world, all of whom are Yukon pioneers.

DAWSON HARDWARE CO., LTD.

A remarkable evidence of the possibilities for financial success in legitimate channels of trade which the Yukon Territory affords, is illustrated in the history of the flourishing concern, the Dawson Hardware Company, Limited, leading importers of this city. Established March, 1900, incorporated May 29, 1901, home offices 9 Cordova street, Vancouver, B. C., with the following named officers: President, J. R. Grey; secretary, M. H. Jones. The business has grown under the direct supervision of the principals, accomplishing

within the brief period of 18 months a result which ordinarily requires as many years to encompass. The main store of the company is located at 108 Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, occupying 2500 square feet of space. Three separate corrugated iron warehouses each 25x70 feet, are required for storage of reserve stock, an additional building 25x70 feet is utilized for manufacturing purposes. The demands of the company's business requires the services of 15 employees. The company carries a general line of hardware, including graniteware, picks and shovels, stoves, wood and willow ware, cutlery, hose, roofing materials, tinware, brass fittings, bolts and nuts, wire and wire cable, glass, paints, oils, sash and doors, plate glass, circular and crosscut saws, blacksmith supplies, coal and coke, bar iron and steel, logging tools, garden, steam and mill hose, sheet metals, feed pumps, scales and trucks. Two double teams are constantly engaged in delivering orders in the city, creek orders being forwarded over the various lines of stages, reaching the centers of the mining district. Both of the above-named gentlemen are Yukon pioneers, having arrived in the Klondike in 1897.

J. A. GREENE.

In the last sad formalities of the close of a man's earthly career it is necessary and important that we should choose an undertaker whose abilities qualify him to perform his duties in an able manner and as such the public has unhesitatingly endorsed Mr. J. A. Greene, who is located corner of First street and Second avenue, where he established his business in October, '98. A general and complete line of funeral requisites is carried. A specialty is made of embalming for shipment. A large reserve stock of burial cases, hermetically sealed caskets, shrouds and undertakers supplies is kept constantly on hand and which are stored in a separate warehouse, as a matter of precaution against fire. Mr. Greene conducts more funerals than any other firm in the city and his success as a funeral director is in a great measure due to his conscientious methods of treatment of those

whose misfortune necessitate the requirements, of which he is the leading dealer.

Mr. Greene is a native of New York, about 37 years of age and is a Yukon pioneer, having arrived in Dawson in August, 1898.

BARRETT & HULL.

In the commission and warehouse line, no establishment is more thoroughly representative of modern progress and intelligently directed enterprise than the firm of Barrett & Hull, located on Third avenue, between Second and Third streets, one half block south of the postoffice, and established in the spring of 1899. The firm is one of the leading and most reliable in the city, none maintaining a higher reputation or enjoying a larger measure of well merited recognition. The warehouse and business premises of this firm is 40x100 feet in a two story building with cold and warm storage facilities, the total capacity of which is 1500 to 1800 tons. A driveway runs through the entire building in which seven teams may unload or load at one time. The building is protected from fire by a corrugated iron roof and the nearest building on either side is 65 feet distant. Finely appointed offices, 16 feet square, occupy one corner facing Third avenue, while in the rear is the warm and cold storage compartment, 16x70 feet. This will be heated in the winter season by means of hot air furnaces, the ventilating properties being arranged in such a manner that a uniform temperature can be maintained. The firm handles full lines of provisions, perishables, hay grain and feed. A general warehouse business is conducted, large consignments being received for individuals, subject to the order of consignees. Mail and telephone orders receive prompt attention. The firm's telephone is numbered 1, and their postoffice box 869.

GREGORY & CO.

The representative auctioneering and commission firm in the Yukon is the above named, the members of the firm being G. Fitzmaurice and G. J. Gregory. Established in August, 1900, and now located on First

street, opposite the Fairview hotel, the firm conduct a general auction and commission business, special attention being given to the sales of mining and other property of deceased persons, who have died intestate. Many fine bargains are offered to the public by this firm who conduct the public administrator sales as well as those of the Northwest Mounted Police. Their general sales days are semi-weekly at which large quantities of miscellaneous goods are disposed of and rare bargains are picked up by enterprising bidders. Messrs. Gregory & Co. control most of the sales of hotels, restaurants and private property. The senior member of the firm,



T. G. WILSON'S BRICK WAREHOUSE.

Mr. Gregory, is a Yukon pioneer and has been engaged in business in the north since 1898. Previous to his arrival in Dawson he was prominently identified with all matters of public concern at Atlin, B. C., where he was largely interested in mining and real estate. Mr. Fitzmaurice is also one of our leading and progressive citizens and has had much experience in mercantile affairs.

T. G. WILSON.

Excepting the big companies, the most extensive wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, provisions, hay and grain in the Yukon is T. G. Wilson, whose business was established in 1897 and now occupies the largest brick building in Dawson in addition to a galvanized warehouse of 1500 tons capacity. The brick building, which as indicated in the cut, is of two stories. Its dimensions are 50x100 feet with a storage capacity of 3000 tons. This building is the most substantial in the city, the walls being 25 inches thick and is fire proof. It is provided with cold and warm storage facilities. Mr. Wilson carries an immense stock in all the various lines, a specialty being "Rex" meats and Canadian canned goods.

J. L. SALE & CO.

J. L. Sale & Co., the leading jewelers of Dawson, are located on First avenue opposite the Bank of Commerce building, in the most attractive store of its kind in Dawson. Mr. Sale came to the Klondike in the rush of '98, bringing with him nothing but the tools of his trade and the practical knowledge of the goldsmith's art which he put to immediate use manufacturing from the native gold many beautifully designed souvenirs which have since attracted the attention of the world for their artistic beauty in design and execution. Mr. Sale has prospered in the Klondike and now owns the most remunerative jewelry store in this country. Recently he has imported a

large stock of sterling silverware as well as watches, diamonds and the usual bric a brac to be obtained in any first class similar establishment on the outside. All the celebrated belts made from nugget jewelry which in the early history of the camp were presented to the local stage favorites were made by this firm. Also the souvenir presented to Lord and Lady Minto, the Governor Ogilvie memento, the famous Bryan election souvenir and the noted nugget rosary which was presented to the Pope by the Catholics of Dawson and which was on exhibition at the Paris exposition, were the result of clever designing and exquisite workmanship of this firm. Mr. Sale is a Native Son of the Golden West and a charter member of the Arctic Brotherhood of Dawson. He was born in San Francisco in 1870.

ROBERTSON & CO.

Among the leading freighters doing business between Dawson and the various creeks of the district, the old established firm of Robertson & Co. have undoubtedly the best facilities for the prompt dispatch of business. This firm also conducts one of the largest livery stables in the city, fully equipped with first-class teams, light road buggies and heavy wagons of every description. The firm is an extensive dealer in horses and mules, some of the finest stock ever shipped into Dawson being in their possession. A large business is transacted in the transfer line, special attention being given to city trade. During the winter season this firm operates the Whitehorse and Dawson stage line, carrying both freight and passengers. Relay teams are stationed along the route, as a result of which the quickest possible time is made between the two points. This firm has met with unbounded success since it was established in the spring of 1898, which is due to careful management as well as to the popularity of the members, Wm. O. Robertson and Geo. B. Keyes. In Whitehorse the firm's office is at the Whitehorse hotel, the Dawson headquarters and stables on Third avenue and Second street. Dr. R. B. Coultts, the leading veterinary surgeon in the Yukon, has offices in the stable building, where calls for his

services may be telephoned or left and which will meet with prompt attention day or night.

KLONDIKE THAWING MACHINE CO.

In the primitive days of development in the famous placers of the Yukon, a wood fire at bedrock constituted the only method of thawing the frozen earth, which since the remote days of the upheaval has never come in contact with the element of heat. In the early days of '98 a party of five men, including Mr. R. V. Jones, one of the members of the above named firm, brought the first thawing machine into the territory. Their superiority over the old time wood fires, was at once apparent and today every claim of consequence is operated through the medium of the thawer. In the spring of '99 the Klondike Thawing Machine Company, of which R. V. Jones and O. P. Helm are the proprietors, established headquarters at 210 Third avenue, Dawson, in a two story building, 25x40 feet in size which is carried an extensive stock of mining machinery, centrifugal pumps, force pumps, hoists, boilers, steam thawers, iron and brass pipe fittings and supplies, paints, oils and window glass. Steam thawers of the largest pattern, with long distance pipe connections, are constructed and installed by this firm on short notice.

GREENFIELD & CLOSE.

In a country in which there are no facilities for railroad transportation of merchandise and which the centers of consumption are many miles from the distributing point, it is absolutely essential to the progress and development of the country that good roads shall be maintained, which will allow easy access to the mines by the great freighting concerns now occupied in carrying provisions to the camps on the innumerable creeks in the district. Fortunately the government appreciated the importance of this subject and is now spending several hundred thousand dollars in that direction either in repairing the old makeshift roads or building miles upon miles of finely graded thoroughfares up Bonanza, Eldorado, Klondike and Huucker.

This enterprise upon the part of the government will be of inestimable benefit to Greenfield & Close, the freighters, for their teams are constantly on the road, summer and winter alike, hauling immense loads of provisions and machinery over the Dome to Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run where offices and stables are maintained by this firm as branches to their main establishment on Third avenue between Harper and First street in the city of Dawson. This concern was established in the spring of '98 and is a pioneer in the business which they are now the leaders. Their teams and passengers climbing the trying and difficult grade to the ridge, stop for a needed rest at the Halfway roadhouse, the most popular roadhouse on the ridge, the same being owned and operated by the gentlemen whose names head this article. At that resort five people are constantly employed catering to the wants of the travelling public, the principal part of which coming and going make that place their headquarters.

The firm of Greenfield & Close is composed of James Greenfield and Frank Close, both of whom are pioneers in this country and who are universally esteemed for their probity and conscientious attention to business entrusted to their care.

SOUTH END MERCANTILE COMPANY.

This flourishing institution was established October, 1900, in its present desirable location, corner of First avenue and Second street, south, the store premises and warehouses aggregating 3000 square feet of floor space. The firm, which is composed of C. J. Larsen and F. M. Shepard transacts an extensive business as wholesale and retail grocers and hardware dealers. Both being pioneers of '98 have a thorough knowledge of the class of goods best suited to their patrons.

An immense stock of the miscellaneous staples in the grocery department is carried and in the hardware line no article required in the building trades has been overlooked. The firm makes a specialty of miners' supplies and experienced packers are constantly engaged in sorting goods which are shipped by the various freighters to the creeks. The

firm probably enjoys the largest family trade of any similar establishment in the city, which fact is the result of careful and personal attention given to all orders and the superiority of the goods which includes the staples, fancy groceries, selected brands of canned and bottled goods. Free deliveries are made throughout the city. The best families in the district are regular patrons of this firm, whose reputation for honorable dealing, quality of goods handled and courteous treatment places it in the front rank of Dawson's commercial enterprises.

J. A. ROUSE & C.O

This well known firm of freighters was established in Dawson in the spring of '98 and are pioneers in the business. The firm also conducts general merchandise stores on Dominion and Sulphur creeks and some idea of the volume of their business may be arrived at by the fact that their monthly bill for telephone service alone is \$175. Five six-mule teams and one four-mule teams besides a pack train are constantly employed in transporting supplies from Dawson to the various creeks. A large bulk of these supplies is for the use of the firm's own stores, which are heavily stocked with all classes of merchandise, boots and shoes, provisions, hay, grain and feed. The firm enjoys a liberal share of public patronage and their reputation for prompt delivery and returns on all goods entrusted to their care in a great measure accounts for their extensive business.

The firm comprises the following named gentlemen: J. A. Rouse, V. B. Dilley, J. W. Bunnell and F. W. Kramer. The Dawson offices are located corner Third avenue and Harper street.

DODGE & BAKER.

Of the various enterprises which have contributed largely to the development of the district the freighting business is the most prominent. The general freight business and stage line operated by Dodge & Baker was established by B. P. Bussort, who was succeeded by the above mentioned firm in 1900. The firm transacts an extensive business in

freighting to the various creeks. Their stage line has been temporarily discontinued pending the construction of the Hunker road but will promptly be resumed upon the completion thereof as soon as the same becomes passable and practicable. One of the most complete equipments in the Yukon consisting of wagons, sleighs and twenty-two head of mules and horses are necessary to meet the requirements of their business. Storage facilities are provided for consignments of merchandise and machinery to be



DODGE & BAKER'S FREIGHTING OUTFIT, SUMMER CAMP, DAWSON, Y. T.

thereafter moved up the creeks. Personal attention is given to every detail by each of the members of the firm which is composed of B. A. Dodge, formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota, and F. J. Baker, formerly agent for the C. P. R. at Skagway and previous thereto connected with the "Soo" railroad at Minneapolis, Minn.

N. G. COX.

The people of the Yukon, while remote from the centers of civilization retain all the oldtime culture and refinement of their former environments, ample evidence of which fact is aptly demonstrated in the

adornment of their homes and business places. The primitive interior appearance of the log cabin is at once removed by the liberal use of wall paper and other decorations. Mr. N. G. Cox is the pioneer dealer in the wall paper and painting business. Established in the fall of '98 with a capacious store room on First street, between Second and Third avenues, he carries an extensive stock in wall papers, paints, oils, varnishes, picture and room mouldings, window glass, shades, tents and awnings. As an artistic sign writer

reference need only be made to the high class work done for the Junco House, the Exchange saloon, Annex saloon, Office saloon, Soggs & Vesco's jewelry store which is but a few samples of his superior workmanship. A su plus stock of over 40,000 rolls of wall papers and interior decorations are stored in a separate warehouse, Mr. Cox observing this precaution in the event of fire.

Mr. Cox is a Yukon pioneer, having arrived in 1897 from California. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Forresters.

THE NORTHERN HOTEL.

Among the several hotels in the city furnishing first class accommodations at the

most reasonable rates is the Hotel Northern, located on Second avenue opposite the Sour Dough saloon, and which is most successfully conducted by the owner, Mr. V. Kawakami, who is one of the pioneers of '98. The hotel is comfortably furnished and will accommodate 70 people. In the restaurant located on the main floor the best the market affords is supplied at prices that meet with public approval, judging from the extensive patronage enjoyed. Mr. Kawakami also conducts a wholesale and retail Japanese store on Third avenue between First and Second street, opposite Macauley Bros., and carries a large and selected stock, consisting in part of finely embroidered silk handkerchiefs, dress patterns, gents' smoking jackets, crepe and silk shirts, native kimonos, fine cloisonne, lacquered ware, screens, fans, carvings, silk goods, paper napkins, confectionery, ladies' wear, curiosities, etc. Mr. Kawakami met with disaster in the fire of March, 1899, but immediately after engaged in the commission business, from which he rapidly acquired a fortune. Last September he made a pleasure trip to Japan and while there married Miss Jo Baba, the highly accomplished daughter of a prominent banker of Osaka. He returned to Dawson this summer with his bride and his brother. While in Japan Mr. Kawakami ordered the finest stock of Japanese goods ever imported into the territory. He is educated in English and speaks the language fluently and is well and favorably known as one of Dawson's leading foreign commercial business men.

ANDERSON BROS.

The various signs displayed about the city and the well kept exteriors of a majority of the buildings is ample evidence that the art of painting has met with ready recognition at the hands of the business public. The firm of Anderson Bros., which was established in June, 1898, occupying over 3000 square feet of space at its two locations, Second avenue, between King and Queen streets, and corner of Third street and Fifth avenue, south, are the most extensive painters and dealers in painters' supplies in the Yukon. In their employ 20 men are busily engaged in their

various occupations painting signs, houses, interior decorating, paper hanging, etc. The work on all the big company stores, the theaters, the bulk of the business houses throughout the city is done by this firm. Every building with one exception in the principal business block was finished by the employees of this firm. The courthouse has recently been finished by them and they are at present doing work in their line on the new school building. A very complete stock of paints, oils, wall paper, glass, putty, room mouldings, and other interior decorations is constantly on hand. The firm which consists of L. C. Anderson, H. Anderson, A. Anderson and A. Nerland, is one of the most progressive and enterprising in the city and need no further commendation than the statement of the facts as above related.

EVERY'S.

To a very large extent, the bulk of Dawson's population constitutes a class of people accustomed to the best side of life in the distant land from which they come. Appreciating this fact the various enterprising merchants doing business in the city have governed themselves accordingly. Mr. W. H. Avery, one of the leading grocers in the city, was one of the first to replenish his stock with a complete line of goods most suitable to the cultivated tastes of the chechako.

Mr. Avery established his wholesale and retail grocery in 1898 and is located at 901 Fifth avenue, corner Third street. A very large general line of staple and fancy groceries is carried including the well known White House Mocha and Java coffee, and the noted Gilt Edge brand of canned goods. An extensive business is done in filling orders for miners' supplies, which are shipped by responsible freighters to the various creeks. From this establishment a large proportion of Dawson's best families are served, free deliveries being made throughout the city. Mr. Avery came in with the rush at the time of the great stampede and enjoys an extensive acquaintance with the old timers. He has been over 15 years on the Pacific coast and previous to coming to the Yukon was engaged

in the grocery business in Tacoma, Wash. His well merited success in Dawson can be attributed to a thorough knowledge of his business, conscientious methods and courteous treatment of his numerous patrons.

HERSHBERG & CO.

Good dressing denotes good taste, a well dressed man or woman always creates a better impression than those attired in shabby or ill-fitting garments. Dawson boasts of a larger proportion of well dressed men in her business community than any city in the west. In the particular line of clothing, the well known firm of Hershberg & Co., 315 First avenue, established in the fall of '98, are the acknowledged leaders. A glance at the advertising columns of the daily papers discloses in the firm's advertising an originality and uniqueness which has attracted widespread attention and is much commended. Indeed, the depth of thought and study apparent in their line of reasoning would reflect much credit if applied to the editorial columns. The firm of Hershberg & Co. have by conscientious methods of dealing and a careful study of the requirements of their trade, built up a business which far exceeds any other similar concern in the Yukon. The senior member of the firm, Mr. H. Hershberg is one of the most experienced clothing men on the coast, having been engaged in the business in Seattle over 14 years and subsequently in Dyce, Alaska. Mr. J. L. Hershberg, the junior member is also experienced in mercantile affairs, having been engaged in business for many years with Mr. H. Hershberg, his brother.

The firm's salesrooms are elegantly fitted up for the transaction of their large volume of business and an extensive stock of the latest importation in high grade clothing, gents' furnishings, hats, boots and shoes, etc., is constantly on hand, and as usual with the far sighted merchants of Dawson, a large reserve stock is kept in a separate warehouse as a fire precaution. Both members of the firm wear the button of the Arctic Brotherhood, and are leaders in all enterprises resulting in the public good.



TYPE OF YUKON RIVER STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN WHITEHORSE, DAWSON, ST. MICHAEL AND NOME.

CASCADE STEAM LAUNDRY.

Among the many institutions which reflect credit to the city and which demonstrate the spirit of progressiveness among the business men, the Cascade Steam Laundry occupies a leading position. With the usual small beginning the Cascade laundry has within a brief period of time assumed proportions of such magnitude that, to meet the constantly increasing demands of their trade, the management has been obliged to repeatedly widen their scope of operations, and an institution of this character, conducted on similar lines would be considered as a most valuable acquisition to any city of 100,000 inhabitants in the east. The plant is located on Second avenue, near the corner of Fourth street, opposite the Regina hotel, the main building is 25x70 feet, three stories high. The power operating the plant is obtained from a Scotch marine boiler of 30-horse power and is said to be the most valuable boiler in the territory, being of a special design and constructed of heavy steel plate. The entire establishment is lighted with incandescent electric lights, the same being supplied from a 75-light dynamo. Installed in the various departments throughout the building are the latest designed machinery necessary to the equipment of a strictly first-class laundry, and which comprises one Troy combined shirt and cuff ironer, a neckband ironer, a superior gas machine and blower with which gas is manufactured for heating the various appliances for ironing and polishing, a large steam table for flannel work, a late improved starch kettle, a centrifugal extractor for drying purposes, perforated with innumerable small holes, through which at each revolution, moisture is forced, this machine moves with 500 revolutions per minute.

A specialty is made of hotel, restaurant and steamboat work. One thousand shirts and 3000 collars per week is about the average work turned out in that line. As an example of the manner in which the work is expedited, we will note that frequent occasions have happened where 1000 large pieces pass completely through the laundry, the time between receipt and delivery of the same being within 24 hours. Twenty-six em-

ployees are engaged in their several capacities, among whom a number receive salaries equal to that paid the highest priced people in the city, the payroll being, perhaps, the largest of that of any institution in the city, excepting the big companies. The entire building is lined with asbestos sheathing and in winter is heated by steam. A 2½-inch duplex pump with necessary fire stands attached to the city mains and with necessary hose attachment, is maintained for fire protection.

In the front of the building on the first floor are large and well appointed offices. A compartment 12x24 feet is used for marking and sorting. The mangle room is 25x35 feet, flannel room 12x12, starch room 12x12. Throughout the entire establishment a well regulated system is adopted, which facilitates the rapid working of the concern. The Cascade Steam Laundry is owned and operated by W. A. Shinkle & Co., comprising W. H. Morrow, M. E. Alson, Gus Johnson and W. A. Shinkle. The active members of the firm are W. A. Shinkle and W. H. Morrow, both of whom are prominently identified with every movement tending to advance the interests of the district. Mr. Shinkle is a native of Ohio, born in 1867, is a marine engineer by profession, and has been on the coast 12 years. Mr. Morrow is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born in 1865. Since early youth much of his time has been spent in the United States. He is an electrical engineer and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Both gentlemen are Yukon pioneers, having arrived in the early days of '97. Both are fortunate possessors of valuable mining interests on the prominent creeks in the district.

D. A. GRANT.

From personal observation and inquiry into the freighting business of the district we find some of the most substantial business houses in the city engaged in that pursuit, Mr. D. A. Grant being one of the number, establishing a freight line to all the creeks in the spring of 1898. His Dawson office is located on Third avenue between Harper and First streets. The premises are located in one of

the best buildings in the city and recently erected by Mr. Grant to serve the purpose for which it is used. The building is 25x100 feet and two stories high. Stalls are arranged for the comfortable housing of 20 head of horses. The walls of the building are constructed of two thicknesses of boards, double lined with tar paper, finished with rustic on the outside. The whole of the upper floor is used for storage purposes. Mr. Grant has a complete equipment consisting of 12 head of horses, or three four-horse teams and all the necessary light and heavy wagons and sleighs. Mr. Grant is a pioneer of '98 and by adhering to strictly sound business principles has identified himself with the leaders in the freighting business, controlling a large share of patronage. He is a member of the Independent order of Forrestrs.

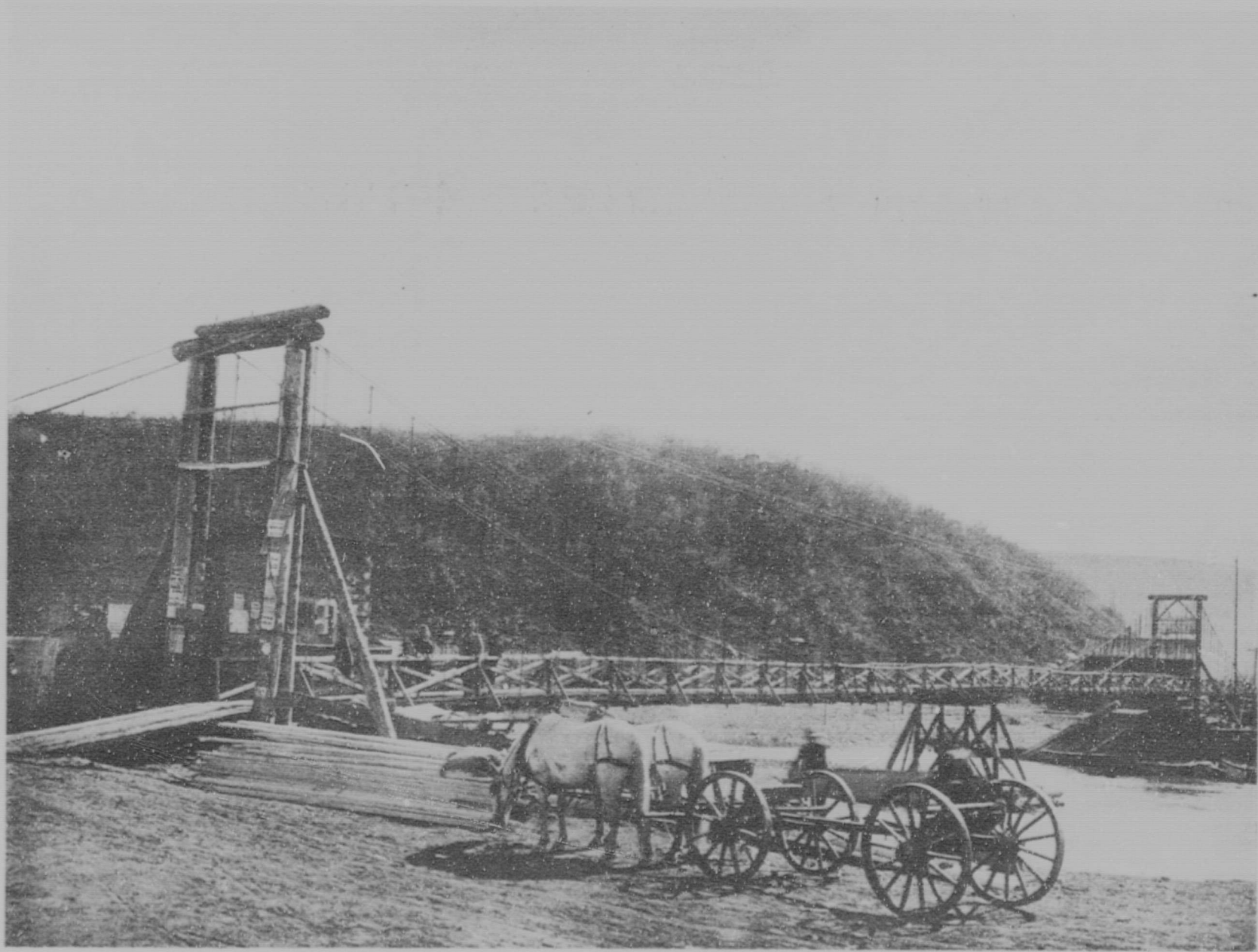
D. A. SHINDLER.

A firm holding high rank in the community is that of Mr. D. A. Shindler, whose location is 109 Front street and which was established July, 1898. A large miscellaneous assortment of hardware, cutlery, guns, ammunition, bicycle sundries, bar glassware and supplies, is carried in the retail store and a separate warehouse 20x40 containing additional supplies of the various lines is located corner Third street and Sixth avenue. Mr. Shindler sold more guns last season than any other establishment in Dawson. He carries also the largest stock of bicycles in the city.

By a careful study of the wants of his many customers and close attention to details, Mr. Shindler has built up a business from which he no doubt derives a satisfactory revenue. He is a native of Portland, Oregon, and has had many years experience in mercantile business.

A. J. SEGUIN.

There is probably no branch of mercantile activity in the Klondike which requires more personal attention to its details than in the grocery business. Among the several concerns in the city catering to family trade, the establishment of Mr. A. J. Seguin, Second avenue, between First and Second streets, op-



SUSPENSION FOOT BRIDGE OF ROPE AND WOOD, KLONDIKE RIVER.

posite Ottawa hotel, is deservedly popular. This business since the day of opening, May 15, 1901, has grown to large proportions and among the many customers are some of the most prominent families in the city. A large general stock is carried, from which selections may be made in flour, food stuffs, fancy groceries, bacon, produce, canned and bottled goods. At this store patrons are assured of square dealing, good goods, full weight and measure. A specialty is made of miners supplies, which are packed with great care and shipped to any part of the district.

WHITNEY & PEDLAR.

In the only brick store building in the city of Dawson, the enterprising wholesale and retail firm of Whitney & Pedlar are located on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, with commodious quarters occupying 1200 square feet of floor space in the two floors of the building. The firm carries an immense stock of general merchandise, the grocery department comprising all lines of staple and fancy groceries, canned and bottled goods, both imported and domestic, provisions, dried fruits, coffees, teas, spices, flour, etc. A separate warehouse, the property of the firm, is heavily stocked with winter supplies and from which wholesale orders are filled.

In the dry goods and clothing departments are large and varied assortments of the latest importations. There is scarcely any article of necessity for wear or consumption that cannot be found on the shelves of this firm and the extensive patronage enjoyed is ample evidence of the firm's popularity. This firm formerly conducted similar establishments at Whitehorse, Dyea, Juneau and Bennett, but with keen business foresight Messrs. Whitney & Pedlar diverted their entire attention to the Dawson store, which they established in the fall of 1900—disposing of their interests in the others mentioned. Both gentlemen are pioneers of the north, having arrived at Juneau, Alaska, in 1894, where Mr. Pedlar occupied the responsible position of United States revenue officer.

THE HOTEL FLANNERY.

The Flannery is a name that is known to every miner in the territory, for it stands for everything conducive to comfort. Since this hotel was opened to the public it has maintained the highest standard of perfection. There are accommodations for 60 guests and the rooms have all been recently furnished with new and modern furniture, they are electrically lighted and are models of comfort and luxury.

An excellent cafe is maintained by the same management, where guests may partake of the finest meals served in Dawson, if they so desire. The hotel is centrally located on Queen street, between Second and Third avenues, and from which stage lines leave daily for the various creeks. White help is exclusively employed and the service is all that could be desired. The Flannery was opened in 1898, since which time it has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. The proprietor, Mr. J. H. Weiter, is a pioneer of '98 and since his arrival has been engaged in mining and mercantile enterprises, successfully conducting the old Criterion hotel. He is also proprietor of the Log Cabin hotel and stables, located near the electric power house.

Under the able supervision of Mrs. Weiter the rooms and cafe will be maintained in a manner meriting the continued popularity of the house. Mr. Weiter is a native of St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged many years in mercantile and hotel business. He is a member of the C. K. of A. and is about 33 years of age.

THE NORTHERN CAFE.

In no other city in the world so far removed from the centers of civilization is to be found such well equipped and metropolitan places as in the city of Dawson. To the visitor who first enters the Northern Cafe the sight that greets his eye is one to cause him the greatest speculation for it seems incredible that such a profusion of the luxuries of life can be found in this far-off city. This restaurant is fitted up in a style that would be a credit to any city and was established in 1898 by the present proprietors, Mr. A. H. Griffin and Ralph Boyker. The present cafe

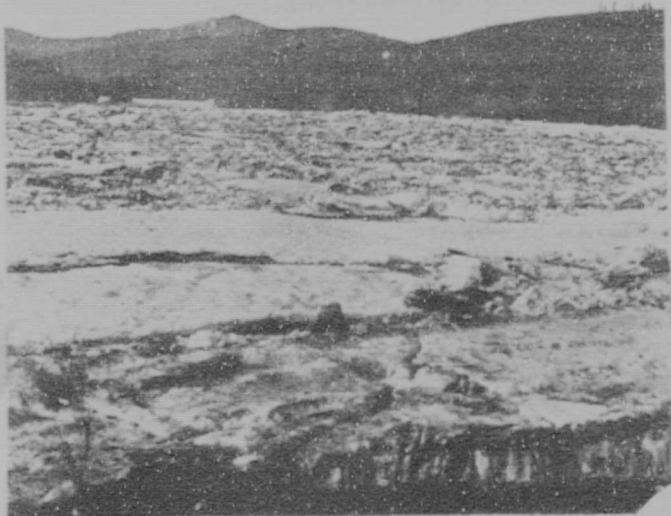
is in keeping with the growth of the city. Covering 1500 square feet of floor space all taken up in handsomely appointed private dining rooms as well as a main hall in which numerous tables are to be found appointed with all the necessities of the caterers' art. The cafe is located on First avenue and night and day alike a host of patrons partake of well cooked and excellently served meals, the same being as acceptable to the stranger who has just come in from the outside and who is surfeited with the good things of life as to the Dawson public who gather at this hospitable board furnished by the gentlemen who control the destinies of the house.

SUMMERS & ORRELL.

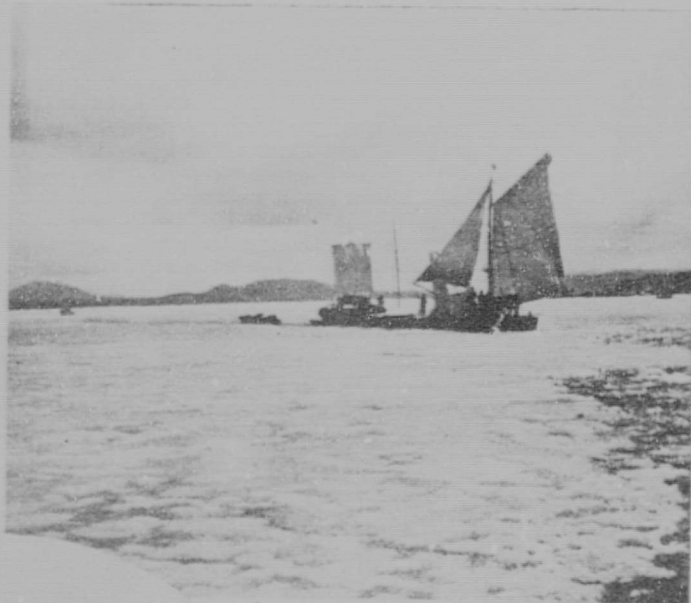
It is a noteworthy fact that the ladies of Dawson display a remarkably superior taste in dress and style than those of almost any other city on the Pacific coast. Among the several emporiums in the city dealing in exclusively ladies' wear that of Summers & Orrell is particularly referred to. Established in June, 1899, and located on Second avenue, between King and Second streets, in quarters specially adapted to their business, covering 1200 square feet of space. As a branch of the Vancouver house of the firm an extensive stock was drawn from and Mesdames Summers & Orrell offer to the public a bewildering display of millinery, cloaks, suits, gowns, silk and lace underwear of the finest fabrics and texture, all the latest Parisian novelties, etc. We doubt if a more attractive importation of extremely valuable goods could be found in the booths of the great expositions of the east. With rare judgment formed by years of experience this firm selects a class of goods of latest design and style most suitable to its many patrons in this city. The extensive patronage enjoyed is not only due to the superior quality of goods on sale, but to the honorable methods and courteous treatment extended to all.

OTTAWA HOTEL.

The reputation of the many Dawson hotels for hospitality is well sustained by the



Ice breaking up near Five Finger Rapids, May 1900.



*Scene on Yukon River,
May 1900.*



En route to Dawson over the ice 1900.



Team of horses and load lost on Yukon River 1900.

Ottawa Hotel. Established in October, 1898, and located on Second avenue, between First and Second streets. Under the efficient management of the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Cadieux, it is always filled almost to its full capacity. The building is a large two story frame, furnished in modern style, contains electric lights, return call bells and other conveniences. While conducted on the European plan, a first class cafe, supplied with all the delicacies the market affords, is run under the hotel management. As usual with all regulated hotels in the Klondike, a necessary feature is a first class bar. In this respect the Ottawa boasts of one of the finest bars in the city and which the very best wines, liquors and cigars may be had at all hours of the day or night. Mr. Cadieux is one of the earliest pioneers, having arrived in the Yukon in the spring of '96.

ROYAL CAFE.

Notwithstanding the comparative isolation of Dawson from the centers of civilization it can boast of some of the highest class restaurants in the west. Among those caterers to high class patrons, particular reference is made to the well known Royal Cafe, which was recently established by Miss Sanova Simpson on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets, and occupying 1000 square feet of floor space. The interior arrangement and decorations at once suggest cleanliness in every detail and the throngs of people patronizing the place at all hours of the day and night is a testimonial of its popularity. Only the best products of the Dawson markets are used, the service being exceptionally good and under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Miss Simpson is from Puyallup, Wash, arriving in Bennett, B. C., in which place she conducted a successful customs brokerage business.

LARSS & DUCLOS.

Succeeding the well known firm of Hegg & Co., established June, 1898, and now located on the corner of King street and Third avenue, the above named firm has gained a

wide reputation for the superiority of their view and portrait work. The arrangement of their studio was designed with a view of turning out high class work and in which they have been very successful. The entire building, 15x58 feet is devote to their business and the interior contains all the requirements of a first class modern studio, the reception room being 15x18 feet. The firm carries in stock thousands of views, comprising in part of scenes along the White Pass, around Dyea, Skagway, Bennett and Whitehorse. An innovation, which will be hailed with much satisfaction by amateur photographers, is a dark room which this firm has generously placed at their disposal.

P. Edward Larss, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Sweden and first came to the Klondike in June, 1898. J. E. N. Duclos is a native of Maine, arriving in the Yukon Sept. 25, 1898.

BROWN'S HARNESS SHOP.

Prominent among the many enterprises which add materially to the volume of business transacted in the Yukon, is that of harness making and repairing. A worthy representative of this industry is Mr. A. M. Brown, formerly associated with the well known house of Norris, of Victoria, B. C., where he creditably filled the important position of boss saddler. Mr. Brown with a keen insight into his branch of business in Dawson, opened his present establishment on Third avenue, near First street, July 1st, 1901. A complete line of the accessories to the business such as harness, saddles, brushes, whips, rugs, robes, sweatpads, blankets, bells, oils, dressings, etc., is carried. A specialty is made of dog harness and repairs. As the grade of goods in stock is of superior quality and the repairing done by skilled workmen, Mr. Brown is in a position to guarantee every article sold as well as the staying character of repairs. Those appreciating the economy in purchasing the very best goods and durable repair work are invited to call and Mr. Brown will submit the best figures consistent with high grade goods, in the city. Mr. Brown is a son of M. C. Brown, of the Melbourne House, one of the pioneers of '97.

MARINE IRON WORKS.

As one of the leading industries of the city, the Marine Iron Works occupies a prominent position. Established in 1899 by Mr. Thos. Shaw, the works are admirably located at the corner of Second avenue and Fifth street. A specialty is made of the manufacture of boilers, sheet iron working and blacksmithing. The establishment which is 50x100 feet in dimensions, is thoroughly equipped with all the necessary machinery, tools, etc. necessary to the business and enjoys a generous share of the Yukon trade. Mr. Shaw, because of advancing years and having accumulated a competency is desirous of communicating with a practical boiler maker with a view to relinquishing the cares of business. Over 2000 steam boilers are in active operation in the district, which shows in part the great field for business in repairs, etc. Mr. Shaw is a native of Manchester, England, 59 years of age. For many years he was in charge of the Albion Iron Works at Victoria, B. C., in which city his family reside.

KILGORE & LANDAHL.

In evidence of the culture of the inhabitants of Dawson we refer with no small degree of pride to the number of its circulating libraries. One of the best patronized libraries in the city is that conducted by the above mentioned firm, in connection with an extensive business as dealers in confectionery, fresh fruits, stationery, cigars and tobacco, smokers' articles, the leading papers and other periodicals. The firm was established by Mr. Kilgore in July, 1900, Mr. Landahl entering the firm one year later. Two complete stores are conducted, one being located on the corner of First avenue and Harper street, the other on First avenue, opposite the Yukon Dock. The combined floor space equals 1250 square feet. The appointments of both stores are highly creditable, the proprietors evidently believing in the virtue of elegant display. That both establishments have met with well-merited public approval is attested by the fact that the doors of both are open at all hours day and night to meet the demands of the trade.

JOHN L. TIMMINS

Ever since its doors were first thrown open to the public the Royal grocery store of John L. Timmins, located at 125 Second avenue, has stood as a synonym for everything par excellence. Cheap goods of an inferior order such as one often meets in other establishments have never found shelf room in the Royal. It is the best or none and no better proof could be had of that fact than the excellent family trade now enjoyed by the Royal. Everything in the way of eatables and the choicest of delicacies and table luxuries is always carried fresh at first hands direct from the importer. The Royal was the first to introduce to the fastidious citizens of Dawson the famous "S. & W." brand of vegetables and fruits, than which it is impossible to procure finer or more delicious goods in tins. The Royal was established in January, 1890, and occupies a space 35x60, two stories in height. Immediately to the rear, facing, however, on Third avenue, is a large warehouse which Mr. Timmins has constructed this season. It is 50x90 in size, covered throughout with corrugated iron and has been made as nearly fire proof as is possible to make buildings in this country. A feature which is maintained by the Royal and one which is much appreciated by its customers is its free delivery system. Housewives can telephone their orders and they are delivered at their doors immediately. Another specialty is that of promptly filling creek orders. These are packed with utmost care and despatched by responsible freighters at the earliest moment possible.

This account of Dawson's leading grocery house would not be complete without a brief sketch of the hand which has shaped its destinie. Though a resident of Dawson only since the spring of '08, Mr. Timmins can truthfully be said to have passed the "sour dough" degree, for he claimed Alaska as his home for 16 years prior to his coming to the Yukon. When he first landed in Juneau, Alaska was unknown except to a few traders, trappers and hardy prospectors. Contracting the Klondike fever in '08 in company with thousands of others he crossed Chilkoot pass and hurried on the land of

gold. Ever since his arrival here he has been identified with the prosperity of the city and has made friends with everyone with whom he has had any dealings. A fluent talker, a capital story teller, member of the Knights of Pythias and Camp No. 4 Arctic Brotherhood, Mr. Timmins is as popular in Dawson social life as he is in the business world.

JOSLIN & STARNES.

No field of enterprise has more to do with the progress and advancement of a community than the real estate business. Through the medium of the operators in realty, prices advance or decline. It is therefore essential to the best interests of the commonwealth that those engaged in this business should be men of sterling integrity and whose judgment of values should meet with universal approval. Fortunately for Dawson the gentlemen comprising this firm have all the necessary attributes. The firm transacts a general brokerage business in well appointed offices, located on Second street next the Bank of British North America, and established in 1897 by Mr. Joslin. All kinds of securities and investments are dealt in, the firm acts as trustees for non-residents, administer estates, being confined only to approved propositions. The honorable standing and progressive methods of this firm has in a comparatively short time built up an extensive business, which is constantly growing and which is gratifying to the firm as well as to its many friends. Mr. Joslin is of the well known Seattle law firm of Martin, Joslin and Griffin. Messrs. Joslin and Griffin came in with the stampede of 1897. After an eventful trip they reached Bennett where the last of their 20 horses hung himself over a cliff in apparent despair. After numerous adventures and hair breadth escapes, Dawson was reached 60 days after leaving Skagway. Mr. Griffin has returned to Seattle his large interests requiring his presence there. On June 1st, 1901, Capt. Starnes was admitted into the firm and the name changed to Joslin and Starnes.

Captain Starnes was born in Montreal in 1864, came west in 1885 and was adjutant of

a regiment during the noted Riel rebellion. After the suppression of the half breeds Capt. Starnes joined the Northwest Mounted Police as an inspector and was stationed at various posts. He first entered the Yukon in 1897, coming over the Chilkoot pass at the time of the great stampede. In 1897 he escorted Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, from Bennett to Skagway, Major Wood having previously guided the minister's party from Dyea to Bennett. On their return from Skagway Capt. Starnes and party were stormbound at Little Salmon with six months' provisions. The party built cabins and remained there until January, 1898, when Hon. Mr. Justice McGuire and F. C. Wade, crown prosecutor, of the party proceeded to Dawson over the ice, Capt. Starnes returning to Lake Lebarge where a number of boats were built to bring men and provisions to Dawson, where on his arrival Capt. Starnes assumed command of the N. W. M. P. (relieving Constantine) until the arrival of Col. Steele.

DAWSON MACHINE SHOP.

In our review of the numerous industrial enterprises in the city of Dawson, which outside of the adjacent mining industry, form the basis of the city's stability, special reference is made to the above named progressive firm, which was established in August, 1898, with a very desirable and central location on First avenue, adjoining the Ladue Company's stores. Twenty-five hundred square feet of space are necessary to the firm's business, which includes blacksmithing, boiler making, pipe fitting and general repair work. All of the various machines are of the latest and modern type, which places this firm in a position to accomplish the most difficult and intricate work. The business was founded by Mr. A. W. Lindsay, Mr. M. A. Harding, entering the firm in March, 1900. Mr. Lindsay is a practical and thorough mechanical engineer and personally supervises all work received. Mr. Harding who is an expert accountant, has charge of the firm's books. Both gentlemen have been long resident in the coast cities and are among the progressive and leading citizens of the Yukon.

ALASKA FUR MANUFACTURING CO.

While it is a matter of record that the thermometer has at times registered as low a temperature as 68 degrees below zero in the city of Dawson no instance can be recorded where any person properly clad has suffered from this extreme. Suitable garments sufficient to protect the person in an ordinary way are obtainable from the various clothing establishments in the city but to secure absolute immunity from the winter's severity we would recommend fur garments, which besides being impervious to the penetrating cold are articles of adornment and real luxury. In the line of furs the Alaska Fur Manufacturing Company are the leading dealers. Established August, 1900, in commodious quarters on Second avenue, near King street Mr. Reinhardt, the enterprising manager, carries a complete stock consisting of seal skins, fox skins, otter, beaver, mink, marten and the skins of other animals too numerous to mention. A select stock of fur apparel of the best manufacture is exhibited and a specialty is made of orders to measure, which will astonish the purchaser as the ruling prices are no more than the price charged for similar articles on the outside. Mr. Reinhardt personally supervises all orders which is a sufficient guarantee of satisfaction. As the various skins in stock are of local production upon which no duty is levied it can be readily understood why these goods can be furnished at the lowest figures. An inspection of the stock is invited whether purchases are made or not.

L. A. MASON.

The wholesale trade of the city of Dawson covers a greater number of different commodities, is more extensive and contains a larger number of representative houses, than probably any city in the world of equal size. The enormous quantity of butter and eggs consumed in the Klondike is almost incredible. The majority of miners and other residents of the district are mostly from the states where they were accustomed to only the best their respective markets afforded. These cultivated tastes are still apparent in

the selection of butter and eggs. The most favorably known and widely used brand is that of J. B. Agen. Mr. L. A. Mason, the leading wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, makes a specialty of the Agen brand and in extensive waterrooms on Second avenue, between Harper and First streets, carries an immense stock of each, to which is being constantly added fresh shipments, received by every boat. The experience of the writer prompts him to advise those who have not tried the Agen brand of butter and eggs to do so, after which they will recognize no other brand.

ZACCARELLI'S.

A pleasing feature in the business world of Dawson is the recognized fact that the younger generation of merchants aptly demonstrate their ability to compete with the veterans of years of experience. As a striking example of the above assertion we refer to Mr. J. Zaccarelli. This gentleman occupies premises located on King street, between First and Second avenues, in most desirable quarters where a complete stock of stationery, fresh fruits, domestic and imported cigars, smokers' articles, playing cards, confectionery, etc., is carried. Mr. Zaccarelli is a Yukon pioneer of '98, has made a host of friends in the community, stands high in the estimation of his business associates and is always among the first to use his influence in matters devoted to the public good.

THE SIMPSON HOTEL.

In the new Simpson hotel, located on First avenue, opposite the Yukon dock, an ideal home may be found, an air of refinement pervading the entire establishment. The building is 258100 feet, two stories high, the office and dining rooms being located on the lower floor, the upper containing the sleeping apartments, the whole having recently been renovated and refitted in a style in keeping with the policy of the management to conduct a strictly first class establishment. The house is modern in every respect, electrically lighted and comfortably heated in winter.

Exclusively white help is employed. A number of private boxes, curtained by tastefully draped chenille portieres afford privacy to those desiring a quiet tete a tete during the meal hour. The tables are abundantly supplied with the best selections obtainable in the Dawson markets. The proprietor, Mrs. Henrietta Simpson, is well and favorably known in the district as a caterer, her ability being aptly demonstrated by the success attending similar establishments which she conducted in Bennett, B. C., and Chechako Hill. Mrs. Simpson possesses the happy faculty of making her guests feel entirely at home and has by personal attention to every detail of her business enjoyed the liberal patronage of the public in every venture with which she has become associated.

C. H. LINDEMANN.

Of the many enterprises in the city adding materially to its wealth and lending a decided metropolitan air, the jewelry business is among the foremost. A pioneer in this particular branch of art is Mr. C. H. Lindemann, who is the original designer and manufacturer of most of the unique and valuable pieces of nugget jewelry, souvenirs, etc., offered for sale in the various emporiums in the Yukon. A pioneer of '98 he established in his present location in the Monte Carlo building on Front street, in October, 1900. As an expert watch repairer he has no superior. The magnificent display exhibited by Mr. Lindemann needs no comment on his ability as a manufacturing jeweler, diamond setter and maker of nugget souvenirs. A beautiful collection of diamonds, gold and silver watches and jewelry is carried in stock. As an evidence of Mr. Lindemann's abiding faith in the future of the country it may be stated that he is located permanently, having sent outside recently for his family, for whom he has provided a tastefully arranged home here.

Mr. Lindemann is a prominent member of the Eagles and of the Arctic Brotherhood and one of Dawson's most progressive and valued citizens.



UNDERGROUND WORK, CLAIM 86 BELOW ON BONANZA CREEK.

MADDEN HOUSE.

In a remote corner of the globe, far from the influences of civilization the hardy prospector and intrepid miner always makes a choice of one of the various public establishments located in the center of supplies, where he may meet his friends, exchange greetings with new comers and during his necessary or voluntary stay in town, enjoy the hospitalities for which in the city of Dawson the Madden House is noted. This resort was established by Hugh Madden in the fall of 1898, since which time it has enjoyed an enviable reputation both as a high class saloon and a club room where patrons are assured of the finest goods that can be served over a bar and square dealing and courteous treatment in the various club rooms. The establishment is located on Front street, between First and Second streets, and occupies the entire building 25x100 feet in size. The proprietors, Messrs. Binet Brothers, are pioneers in every sense of the word having arrived in the Yukon in 1895. Both are classed among the leading business men of the city and are prominently identified with every movement advancing the interests of the city.

DAWSON CITY HOTEL.

One of the most popular and best known hotels in the Yukon is the Dawson City hotel, located on First avenue, near the old post-office. This noted establishment is one of the old time landmarks and has always sustained the best reputation for comfort and hospitality. The building is 25x100, is two stories high and can accommodate 30 people and is conducted on the European plan.

It is a model of convenience, supplied with electric lights, return call bells and other accessories to a well conducted establishment. A first class cafe is conducted in connection at which all the luxuries of the Dawson markets may be obtained at reasonable rates. The proprietors are Mr. L. T. Holte and Mr. A. Jestland, both of whom are Yukon pioneers of '98. Personal attention is given to the bar which is supplied with only the choicest grades of wines, liquors and cigars.

NORTHERN ANNEX.

Among the several high class institutions in the city devoted to the sale of liquors, none can claim comparison in point of merit or superiority to the well known popular house above mentioned. Established in the spring of '99 by Wm. Thomas, passing to the ownership of the present proprietor May 24, 1900. It has recently been rebuilt and is conducted under the sole ownership and management of Mr. A. D. Field. The interior is handsomely furnished and beautifully decorated. The bar is massive and of ornamental design, while over the back bar rests heavy French plate glass mirrors. Only the finest cut glassware of unique pattern and expensive design is in use and is tastefully displayed. Expensive oil paintings adorn the walls, adding to the luxurious effect of the entire establishment, which covers 3000 square feet of floor space. A portion of the business premises is partitioned into private club rooms which are extensively patronized by the best class of Dawson's business and professional men. Mr. Field is one of the most experienced and popular men in his line on the Pacific coast, which fact is fully demonstrated by the success attached to any establishment with which he may become associated. It is needless to state that the finest liquors, cordials, ale, beer, wine and cigars of domestic and imported brands are served by experienced mixologists. For capable management and high reputation as a well conducted house and in beauty of appointment the Northern Annex is pre-eminently superior to any similar establishment north of Puget Sound. Mr. Field is from Deadwood, South Dakota, and enjoys the reputation of being a thorough whole souled gentleman, a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises promoting the advancement and progress of the community and is universally esteemed as one of Dawson's foremost and progressive citizens.

LABBE HOTEL.

The reputation of the many Dawson hotels for hospitality is proverbial. Established in the early days of '99 when bunk space was at a premium the well known Labbe Hotel, located on Second street, opposite Hotel Mc-

Donald, gained an excellent reputation, which it has always maintained, and under the efficient management of the proprietor, J. Lucien Labbe, it has become a landmark in the city. Conducted on the European plan on a most liberal basis, it has become the headquarters of mining men, among whom are the most prominent operators in Yukon territory. The building is three stories and accommodates 50 guests. This house is furnished in modern style, contains electric lights, call bells, and is thoroughly warmed in winter by a system of hot air registers. For the convenience of those (and they are legion) who wish to indulge in an occasional "smile," a first class bar, stocked with only the purest liquors, is conducted and is under same liberal management.

JOE'S JUNEAU RESTAURANT.

Notwithstanding the comparative isolation of Dawson from the centers of civilization it can be boast of some of the best restaurants in the west. The most prominent of those serving first class meals at a minimum price, particular reference is made to the well known Joe's Juneau restaurant which was established in June, 1898, and takes its name as a tribute to its founder, "Juneau Joe." The premises occupy an entire building 25x100 feet on Second avenue, between Second and Third streets. This place is the headquarters of many of the miners in the district and it caters to a class of customers who wish a square meal at a moderate price. The upper floor is conducted as a first class rooming house, called the "Lurline," the whole being under the management of the proprietors, D. D. Doyle and J. Lupton. The entire establishment is open at all hours and for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who desire seclusion, a first class private dining room is maintained on the second floor, where all the delicacies of the season are served at moderate prices.

Unusual success has attended the present management, which is undoubtedly a reward for the personal attention given to every detail by both Mr. Doyle and Mr. Lupton, who are rated among Dawson's most progressive citizens.



A WINTER SCENE IN THE MINING DISTRICT.

THE BANK SALOON.

One of the most historic spots in the city is the corner of First avenue and King streets, upon which the elegant Bank block office building now stands. On the first floor corner of this building is the well known Bank saloon, conducted by that prince of good fellows, Mr. Peter A. McDonald. The interior arrangement of the "Bank" is perfect and most attractive, the magnificent bar of polished quarter sawed oak and the wall decorations lending an air of great richness. The establishment covers a floor space of 1000 square feet, the rear end being partitioned into a first class club room, elegantly appointed. From the bar which is a model of taste and design Mr. McDonald dispenses only the most select goods in straight liquors, Seagram rye, Canadian Club, all brands of Scotches and gins, sherry, port, sauterne and claret wines, the standard brands of ale and porter, Anheuser-Busch Budweiser beer and the choicest domestic and imported cigars. As the most convenient place to drop in and take a "smile" the "Bank" has a decided advantage, being located on the busiest corner in the city. Of the thousands who have sought fortunes in the land of the midnight sun, there is probably no man whose career so aptly illustrates the ups and downs of life in a mining camp as does that of genial Pete McDonald of Dawson. His career has been one of genuine romance and so closely associated with the Mecca of the gold hunter that its history, teeming as it is with interest, could be well told in a history of his life. He belongs to that class of men who make themselves indispensable in frontier life and since the early days of his arrival has been a leading spirit in every undertaking which has had for its purpose the ameliorating of distress or for the advancement of any enterprise devoted to the public good. Mr. McDonald is one of the most popular men in the Yukon and every man he knows is proud to be termed his friend. Mr. McDonald has met with many reverses by fire and otherwise but with characteristic pluck, energy and undaunted courage he has proven himself master of adverse conditions.

THE NEW SAVOY.

One of the most attractive buildings in the city is the New Savoy Theater building, just completed and located on Front street, opposite the R. V. N. Co.'s docks. Under the personal supervision of the popular and well known proprietor, Mr. W. R. Jackson, the minutest detail of its interior arrangement has been carefully studied with a view to utilizing the space to the best possible advantage for the display of stage properties and for the convenience of the general public. The building is a three story frame structure, 25x100 feet and was erected at a cost of \$15,000. The seating capacity is 800, making it the largest theater building in the territory. The stage is 22x24 feet with a movable proscenium arch which when required will add six feet additional to the stage view. Two stairways lead from the balcony to the main floor, with exits from the front entrance to First avenue and through the Bank Cafe to King street. Through these exits the house can be emptied in three minutes. On either side of the stage arch are 20 private proscenium boxes handsomely fitted and tastefully draped with tapestry and chenille portiers. The house is thoroughly lighted with electric lights and comfortably heated by means of steam radiators. This is the first theater in the Yukon introducing modern opera chairs which gives the place quite a metropolitan appearance. Mr. Jackson, who is also interested in the Savoy theaters at Victoria and Vancouver, is one of the most successful managers of the Pacific coast and will present only the best talent in high class vaudeville, engaging new artists from time to time through his British Columbia playhouses. At the right of the front entrance a first class bar is conducted. It is handsomely fitted up and supplied with only the choicest of liquid refreshments and cigars.

THE DONOVAN.

A better place for all classes to stop at when in Dawson, whether plain miner clad in the honest clothes of toil or the wealthy capitalist whose garments bear the imprint of the most fashionable tailor, does not exist than the Hotel Donovan on the corner of

Third avenue and Second street. The rooms are newly furnished, light and airy and the house is conducted on both the American and European plans. A. R. Gibson and Z. J. Jewell, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Donovan, are too well known to the public to need further introduction. Both are fully alive to the wants of the traveling public and leave nothing undone which will add to the comfort and happiness of the guests of their house.

ELDORADO BOTTLING WORKS.

While closely allied to the liquor traffic, the Eldorado Bottling Works, one of the leading industries of the Yukon, is entitled to much credit in placing on the market delicious non-alcoholic beverages as fine in flavor, effervescence and as appetizing to the palate as the most fastidious and delicate taste could desire. In attractive bottles with special label the firm's product consists of all brands of syrups, champagne cider, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, lemon, cream and strawberry sodas and mineral waters. Only the purest ingredients are used and the bottling is done on hygienic principles. While not members of the blue ribbon fraternity or of the Young Men's Christian Association, the product of this firm aids men in their resolve of abstemiousness. The Eldorado Bottling Company was established in 1897, since which time to meet the growing demands of their trade the plant has been enlarged and new and modern machinery installed. The present location is on the south side near the Klondike river bridge. The firm is composed of Mr. Robt. Mitchell and Mr. J. Nicol, both of whom are experienced bottlers. Mail orders are promptly attended to and free deliveries made throughout the city. The present facilities of the works being inadequate to meet the constantly increasing demands, the firm intends to build a new factory in the spring and have sent to New York for the most perfect plant obtainable. As soon as the business of Whitehorse will justify it this firm will establish a branch there.

Mr. Nicol, who has but recently entered the firm, comes from Ontario, where he has been for over 17 years associated with the leading commercial institutions of that city.



NO. 2 ABOVE ON BONANZA.—TWO PANS OF DIRT YIELDED OVER \$2000.

LUEDER'S.

As will be noted from the various enterprises represented in this review the people of Dawson are provided with every necessity that culture and refinement could suggest and in the above mentioned house the ladies are particularly well cared for as this firm deals in exclusively ladies' furnishings, carrying the most complete stock in the Yukon. The stock of ladies human hair switches could not be duplicated in any city in Canada or the United States. They are unexcelled in quality, fineness and length, few being less than a yard long, and imported regardless of cost. This department is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Lueders, who is a skilled hair dresser, whose art is in great demand by the first ladies of the district. Mr. Lueders gives all his time to the furnishings department, where every article needful to feminine adornment may be found. The house was established in the spring of '98, is located on Second avenue, between Second and King streets and is among the most successfully conducted and popular emporiums in the city.

THORP & SMITH.

The improved conditions of the various roadways leading from the city have very materially added to the number of horses used in hauling freight to the centers of the mining district. The harness business which is closely allied to that of horses and it grew apace. The leading manufacturers and largest dealers in harness in the city is the wholesale and retail firm of Thorp & Smith, which was established in August, 1900, in very desirable quarters on Third avenue, between Harper and First streets.

A complete line of harness, saddles, whips and saddlery is carried at all times, particular attention being given to orders of freighters and transportation companies. We may very properly refer to the firm of Thorp & Smith as one of the best examples of the progress and present development of their important branch in the line of manufactures. Mr. Smith is a pioneer of '98, Mr. Thorp having arrived in June, 1900.

M. A. HAMMEL.

Among the many well known retail establishments which have added to the importance of Dawson as a mercantile center is that of Mr. M. A. Hammell, which was established in August, 1899, and located in very central quarters on Second avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, and occupying 1300 square feet of space. This establishment is known as the "family grocery" of the city, catering to a very large extent to family trade. As much care and attention is given to orders brought in by the children of patrons as is received by the personal orders of the parents. A specialty is made of the choicest blends of teas and coffees. An extensive line of staples, such as hams, bacon, food supplies, canned and bottled goods, and a complete assortment of fancy groceries is constantly on hand. Mr. Hammell was for two years manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, which fact alone attests his thorough knowledge of his business. He is a Yukon pioneer, having reached Dawson in 1897.

HOTEL GRAND.

Usually the first impressions formed in the mind of the traveler result from the nature of his reception in the city, and a wide reputation for hospitality extended by the managements of its hotels has gone abroad. Special reference is made in this review to the Hotel Grand, located on the corner of Third avenue and Second street, and which was established September 1, 1900. Under the able management of Mr. C. G. Finger, the proprietor, this hotel enjoys a large patronage from transient and regular customers. The building is 26x40 feet, containing accommodation for 35 people and is two stories high. The house is furnished with all the latest modern conveniences, electric lights, etc., and is the most thoroughly heated hotel in Dawson. For the convenience of guests having business on the various creeks, two daily stages and express lines leave the hotel for Grand Forks. No liquors are sold in the establishment, and every effort is made to offer home comforts with quiet surroundings.

MRS. M. RUSSO.

Of the many business enterprises in the city, where busy scenes and activity denotes prosperity, the select corner of Second avenue and Second street, opposite the Bank of British North America, is a shining example. The premises on this central corner have been occupied by Mrs. M. Russo since August, 1900, and whose business comprises stationery, fresh fruits, confectionery, cigars and tobaccos, smokers' articles, soft summer drinks, etc. An elegant display of first class goods in the various lines is temptingly arranged and Mrs. Russo, with the able assistance of her daughters, Nettie and Dina, has established a large and constantly increasing permanent and transient trade, which is the result of a careful study of the wants of her customers and close attention to business. Mrs. Russo is a native of Italy, from which place she has been absent 14 years. Previous to her arrival in the Yukon she had been a resident of Butte, Montana for 10 years.

BUCK & MANGARELLA.

Among the many attractive stores in this city devoted to the retail trade the well known establishment of Buck & Mangarella, located on Second street, opposite the Bank of British North America, is worthy of special note. The sales room of this firm embraces 1000 square feet of floor space, stocked to the ceiling with one of the finest assortments of stationery, confectionery, cigars, tobacco and notions, ever brought into the Yukon. A decidedly attractive feature is the tempting display of the confectionery, which consists only of the freshest goods in the market. The firm enjoys a very large permanent patronage and the transient trade is constantly increasing. The members of the firm, Geo. M. Buck and Frank Mangarella, are both Yukon pioneers of '98 and during their residence in Dawson have made hosts of friends and the extensive patronage enjoyed is no doubt due to the popularity of both members of the firm as well as to the select quality of the goods carried.

THE DAILY KLONDIKE NUGGET.

There are three daily newspapers in Dawson: The Daily Klondike Nugget, the Dawson Daily News and the Morning Sun. Of these the leading paper is the Nugget which in addition to the publication of a daily paper issues also a semi weekly edition, which circulates in all the creeks adjacent to Dawson and in all the towns and mining camps along the Yukon valley. The Nugget is the pioneer in the field of Yukon journalism, having been established in June, 1898. The original plant with which the paper was started was brought over White Pass in the spring of 1898, four months being required to transport the outfit from Skagway to Dawson.

The paper was started as a four-column weekly, from which small beginning it has grown until it has become the leading daily of the Yukon metropolis. The Nugget occupies its own building and is fully equipped with every mechanical device required in a modern newspaper office. A battery of three typesetting machines has been installed which together with an improved cylinder press make the Nugget's printing facilities superior to those of any newspaper published north of Vancouver.

An art department is conducted in connection with the paper and the illustrations and cartoons which are daily features of the Nugget are looked for by all newspaper readers in the Klondike.

Job printing comes naturally as an adjunct to the business of publishing a newspaper and the Nugget office is supplied with every conceivable requirement for store and office stationery. The finest qualities of stock are kept on hand in abundance and by the employment of none but the most skilled labor, the Nugget job printing department has won a most enviable reputation for turning out artistic work.

This publication which with the exception of the embossed cover is entirely a product of the Nugget's job department, may be accepted as a sample of what is being done every day at the Nugget printery.

The editor and proprietor of the Nugget is Mr. Geo. M. Allen, who has devoted himself

successfully to the work of building up and improving his paper since its inception in 1898. The Nugget has kept pace with the growth and development of Dawson and the Klondike mining district and at all times has been a staunch believer in the permanence of the camp. Mr. Allen has acted upon the theory that Dawson has a long and prosperous future ahead as the splendid plant with which the Nugget office is equipped will abundantly testify.

The Nugget is a live, hustling up-to-date newspaper, with a telegraphic and local news service which are unexcelled in many of the large cities of the States and Canada. Its circulation is co-extensive with the Yukon river and there is not a mining camp in the northwest where copies will not be found.

METROPOLITAN PRINTING & BINDING COMPANY, OF SEATTLE.

One of the most striking illustrations of enterprise and progress in the line of industry is aptly demonstrated by the remarkable achievements of the above named company which was established in Seattle, Washington, in 1896. In the face of a powerful competition the company has constantly increased the scope of its business, necessitating frequent additions to its plant until it has overgrown the capacity of the present building, 307-311, Second avenue, Seattle. In consequence of which fact a new brick and stone building on Main street, near Second avenue, was ordered especially constructed for the use of the company. The building is now nearing completion and when the numerous presses, type setting machines, bookbinding plant and other accessories to a well regulated printing house are installed the company will have one of the largest and most complete printing and book binding establishments on the Pacific coast, giving employment to upwards of 50 people. The company makes a specialty of bank book making and turns out the best blank books used in the northwest. The scope of their operations extends over the entire Pacific coast, a large business being done in supplying official record books for state and county officers.

As printers of school text books, this concern does a business exceeding in volume that of any similar institution north of San Francisco. The finest job of book work ever turned out of a Washington printing house was the immense catalogue of the Seattle Hardware Company and which bears the imprint of the Metropolitan Printing & Binding Co., who were awarded the contract over San Francisco and eastern competitors. In the line of office stationery the company is prepared to fill large or small orders in loose leaf ledgers, order sheets, manifold, remittance and collection registers, monthly accounts systems, Tengwell files, seals, rubber stamps, perforators, daters, etc. The company is incorporated and is officered as follows: Chas. W. Frankland, president; Zach F. Hickman, secretary; Pliny L. Allen manager. All of the above mentioned gentlemen are practical printers, each with a thorough knowledge of every detail of their business, which fact together with their combined energy and enterprise has resulted in a commercial institution of which the great state of Washington may feel justly proud.

MRS. E. R. ROBERTS.

By a comprehensive understanding of every detail of her business as a dealer in fur and fur garments and judicious purchasing and the adoption of the motto "small profits and large sales," Mrs. E. R. Roberts has attained the highest reputation in her particular line. Established in 1899, she has recently moved into commodious quarters on Second avenue, between Second and King streets, the premises embracing 2500 square feet of floor space. A magnificent stock of the rarest furs, consisting of seal, Persian lamb, grey lamb, mink, marten and other valuable skins is displayed. Garments are made from any selection and finished in the highest style with elaborate trimmings. Mrs. Roberts is well and favorably known in Dawson and until engaging in business for herself was in charge of the dry goods department of the North American Transportation and Trading Co.

POND & SCHUMAN.

That the people of Dawson are possessed of cultivated tastes is fully demonstrated by the display made in her jewelry establishments, prominent among which is the well known firm of Pond & Schuman, leading manufacturing jewelers and watchmakers. This firm which is composed of Louis Pond and Louis Schuman, was established in the early days of '97. Their location is now on Front street between Second and King. The members of the firm are practical jewelers, and make a specialty of souvenir jewelry made from original designs. A complete stock of diamonds, watches, clocks, etc., is temptingly displayed and which the public is invited to call and inspect. Messrs. Pond & Schuman are enterprising business men, Yukon pioneers and possessed of the usual push and energy characteristic of the early settlers of the district.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

One of the oldest and best known hostleries in the city is the Central hotel on Second street, between Second and Third avenues. The house is small in comparison with some of the larger hotels, but what it lacks in size is doubly made up in comfort and good cheer. The nine rooms the hotel contains are models of neatness and look more than alluring to the weary traveler. An excellent bar, first class restaurant and a barber shop are run in connection with the house and one need not leave the building in order to secure all the comforts of home. The Central was established June 20, 1897, but only came into possession of the present proprietors three months ago. Messrs. John Clignoni and Joe Brogito, who now own the house, are adepts in catering to the public. Both gentlemen give their personal attention to the hotel and a call upon them is sure to be followed by another.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Operating between Skagway and Puget Sound ports the popular steamers Queen, Spokane, Cottage City, City of Topeka, State of California, City of Seattle and Alki, one or more steamers leaving Seattle and Skagway every five days. The superior appointments

of these vessels, excellence of the table service and courteous attention of the company's employees has resulted in a constantly increasing demand for passage. The steamship Spokane, recently added to the fleet, was built specially for the Alaska service and is superior in appointments, speed and comfort to any vessel plying in Pacific coast waters.

At Skagway close connection is made with the trains of the White Pass & Yukon route and with choice of four trans-continental lines at Seattle, Victoria or Vancouver. During the summer months the company operates the excursion steamer Queen to Southeastern Alaska ports, calling at the famous Muir glacier. This is one of the most fascinating trips in America. On the Nome route the crack steamer Senator is operated, making five round trips during the season of navigation. The company has recently absorbed the Washington & Alaska Steamship company's business to Lynn Canal and has placed that company's steamers in commission where the traffic demands have required. The San Francisco offices are at 10 Market street and 4 New Montgomery street; Seattle offices, Ocean dock and 618 First avenue. The Puget Sound and Alaska business is under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. W. Miller, the assistant general agent; Capt. H. F. Robinson, J. H. Kelly and P. G. Copeland are local agents at Juneau, Skagway and Whitehorse respectively.

FRANK & VESCO.

Among the many attractive establishments in the city special mention is made to that of Frank & Vesco, located corner First avenue and First street. This firm is a leading importer of diamonds, watches, clocks, chronometers, etc., and displays an elaborate stock of jewels, originally designed nugget jewelry, etc., all of which are sold at the most reasonable rates. Both members of the firm are Yukon pioneers and deserving of the large share of public patronage enjoyed. A special invitation is extended to those contemplating a visit outside and an inspection of the gems of art to be found in this establishment together with the extraordinary low price of the same will convince the purchaser of the advantage of making his purchase

here. The members of this firm are among Dawson's foremost business men. The only town clock in the country is located in front of their establishment.

THE RECEPTION.

From a perusal of this volume it will be noted that the most extensive and heaviest dealers in their respective lines are included in our review of the representative commercial and industrial houses in Dawson. Of those mentioned as dealers in liquors, etc., special reference is made to the well known firm of Spitzel & Young, proprietors of the Reception saloon which was established in October, 1900, on Front street, opposite the B. V. N. dock. This magnificent establishment occupies 2500 square feet of floor space, one half of which is divided into club room compartments for the convenience of those desiring more privacy than is afforded in the main saloon. After passing through the massive doors at the front entrance a full view of the interior discloses a beautifully furnished bar, the panels of which are plate mirrors, which also form the panelling of the private office and writing room and around the lower walls and on the swinging screen. The ceiling and upper walls are artistically finished with harmonizing colors and a number of elegant oil paintings add to the general adornment. Elegant tapestry portieres partition a number of private rooms where social conversation and games may be enjoyed with utmost privacy. The back bar which is of the same artistic design as that in front, forms the base of immense plate mirrors, set in panels of hand carved natural woods. On the delicate shelving attached is a dazzling display of the finest cut glassware, decanters, etc. Below this expensive ware in pleasing arrangement are the various brands of bottled goods, all bearing the labels of high class manufacturers. Only the most select and approved stock in whiskies, cordials, fine wines and cigars are served, in consequence of which the reputation of the house is second to none on the Pacific coast. The proprietors, A. Spitzel and Wm. O. Young, are pioneers of '95 and '97, members of the Arctic Brotherhood and are among the most popular business men in the Yukon.



EUREKA!